FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S. INTENDS TO USE GENEVA TALKS AS CAMOUFLAGE

LD202337 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1917 GMT 20 Mar 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Excerpt] The new Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons taking place in Geneva, where, incidentally, the next meeting of the full complement of the two countries' delegations will be held tomorrow, continue to hold first place among the events of international life. This is understandable. Their enormous significance is determined by the nature of the global questions on the agenda, questions upon which the future of mankind depends.

Our country's positions, as is stressed in most commentaries, is clear and constructive. We are striving to do everything possible to prevent the spread of the arms race into space, and to end it on earth. This end is served by the numerous Soviet peace initiatives and proposals which ease the progress of negotiation and the attainment of positive results.

All that is required is the readiness and sincere wish of the U.S. side to hold an honest and constructive dialogue. However, the first signs that Washington intends to use the Geneva talks to camouflage its plans to further build up nuclear armaments have already appeared. Can the continuing deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in the countries of West Europe be called a display of good will? To say nothing of the fact that not a single military program has been curtailed in the United States.

ADELMAN ADVOCATES 'STRATEGIC MODERNIZATION'

LD210902 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Orekhov reporting:

Speaking in the U.S. Congress Wednesday, Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, advocated plans of the Republican administration to intensify further the race in strategic nuclear arms.

As if forgetting which government agency he heads, Adelman urged congressmen to support the "star wars" program and to allocate funds for what he called strategic modernization of U.S. nuclear forces, particularly, the deployment of the MX first-strike missile system.

In doing so, Adelman felt it appropriate to refer to the current Soviet-U.S. negotiations at Geneva nearly as the main reason for the United Sbates to carry on with large-scale effort to develop new systems of nuclear weapons. Such programs, Adelman alleged, are vitally necessary for the strengthening of stability and demonstrating U.S. determination to the Soviet Union.

The director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency intimidated congressmen with what, in his appraisal, is a hideous prospect -- that the Soviet Union might launch a propaganda campaign directed gainst the "Strategic Defense Initiative". He said that the U.S. was already taking countermeasures along those lines, specifically, to influence its European allies. Although Kenneth Adelman himself told the congressmen that at Geneva the parties to the negotiations agreed to observe the principle of confidentiality of the talks, he spoke rather openly of the U.S. position in the negotiations, publicising it in every way.

TASS NOTES MIXED MX SENTIMENTS, MORE VOTING AHEAD

LD201716 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 20 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko:

Bowing to unprecedented pressure from the Reagan administration and the U.S. military-industrial complex, the Senate of American Congress has voted in favour of continuing the funding of the MX Inter-continental ballistic missile construction programme. 55 Senators voted for the decision, and 45 against. Under the procedure, the final decision on the allocation of 1.5 billion dollars in the fiscal 1985 budget for the manufacture of 21 more MX first-strike missiles is to be adopted during the second round of voting.

The slight majority of votes in favour of the continued production of MX missiles attests to broad opposition to the administration's militarist plans by the legislators who are compelled to take into account public sentiments. In order to overcome the opposition, the White House launched a frantic campaign of pressure on Congress with active participation of President Ronald Reagan, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of State George Shultz and other senior officials in the administration. During the past weeks, the President personally talked practically with all legislators, persuading them to back the MX programme. Several hours before the vote, he arrived in Congress for a meeting with Republican senators. He was accompanied by Vice-President George Bush. A White House official spokesman admitted that use was made of all possible means to ensure the outcome of the vote that would suit the administration.

Major corporations of the military-industrial complex, with whom the Pentagon had already placed orders for the production of the missiles, exerted strong pressure on the legislators as well. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the defence agency's contractors Boeing, Rockwell International, Martin Marietta and Westinghouse warned the senators that if the MX programme is halted, they will close factories in their constituencies, which will increase unemployment there with all ensuing negative political consequences for the senators.

Sober-minded legislators pointed during the debate to the groundlessness of the administration's allegations that the missiles are vitally necessary for America's defence. Senators John Rockefeller, William Proxmire and even Reagan's loyal supporter Nancy Kassebaum stressed that the MX are not defensive, but first-strike weapons, the deployment of which will instigate even more the arms race and enhance the threat of nuclear war. Senator Edward Kennedy exposed the danger of the administration's demagogic claims that voting in favour of the MX missiles is partriotic duty and evidence of the Americans' national determination. If the vague statements about national determination are placed above common sense in such an important sphere as nuclear arms control, he said, this means that the Americans are heading towards catastrophe. A number of senators convincingly exposed the administration's propaganda thesis that approval of the MX programme will facilitate success at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

Three more rounds of voting on the MX programme are to be held in Congress before the administration is able to use the requested funds: one in the Senate and two in the House of Representatives, where the struggle around the programme is expected to be even more acute. However, notes the ABC television network, it is believed that Reagan will score victories in the House of Representativ-s as well. It stresses that never before has Congress refused to approve major armaments programmes, on the development and implementation of which the President insisted.

Immediately after the Senate vote on MX missiles, the White House hastily expressed satisfaction with its outcome. A statement, distributed on behalf of President Reagan, made it clear at the same time that the administration will continue the campaign of massive pressure in order to push through Congress its militarist programme.

GERASIMOV CRITICIZES U.S. MX, STAR WAR PLANS

FM191537 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russia 16 Mar 85 p 7

[Gennadiy Gerasimov "Saturday Commentary": "21 and 0"]

[Text] The Soviet-American talks which began in Geneva 12 March, as well as efforts generally in the sphere of limiting and reducing arms, must lead ultimately to the total liquidation of nuclear weapons everywhere. In other words, the sides have agreed that they will regard a nuclear zero as the goal at the end of the road which is beginning. They have not had such a clearly expressed agreement on the ultimate goal before, and Soviet appeals were rejected previously as "propaganda."

After defining the goal, it is necessary to search for ways to achieve it. The Soviet position is prompted by logic and common sense: It is necessary to progress toward zero by means of subtractions from the present total; at any rate, it is time to cease additions.

"We want the cessation, not the continuation of the arms race," M.S. Gorbachev said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "and therefore we propose a freeze on nuclear arsenals and an end to further missile deployment; we want a real and major reduction in stockpiled arms, not the creation of more and more new weapons systems, whether in space or on earth."

The American approach is different. The United States disagrees with a freeze on nuclear arsenals and maintains that an arms buildup must precede reductions.

Recently U.S. President Ronald Reagan has been meeting daily with groups of 30 congressmen, trying to persuade them to vote for appropriations for the production of 21 more MX ICBM's. Previously they tried to justify the missile's creation by referring to the existence of a so-called "window of vulnerability," which the missile was to close. They racked their brains over schemes for its deployment which would reduce the "vulnerability." In the final analysis, they are being deployed in the same silos which were declared "vulnerable," confirming suspicions that these missiles are being created as first-strike weapons. Accordingly, they do not mention the "window of vulnerability" and cite...the Geneva talks as an argument for deploying the missiles.

The President himself has raised the problem to the level of a question of national unity. If Congress supports the administration and allocates the funds being requested for another batch of 21 missiles, American determination will thereby be demonstrated to the other side. Perhaps there will be a demonstration. But a demonstration of what? Of the desire to strive for nuclear disarmament? Or a demonstration of force?

Arithmetic teaches that the addition of a new amount to an existing amount increases the total and moves it away from zero. Washington is revising arithmetic: X plus 21 equals 0 (where X is the present nuclear arsenal).

George Kennan, former diplomat and historian, wrote at the beginning of March in this connection that a few missiles more or less doesn't really change things, but "the Russians will perceive the pressure which the administration is putting on Congress in this connection as one more symptom of the administration's mood on the eve of the start of the new talks.

Another symptom is perceived in the debate over the American "star wars" plans. In an interview with NEWSWEEK magazine dated 18 March, President Reatan declared that if the Russians design an ABM system before the Americans, they "will be able to issue an ultimatum to the world." But what the Russians propose is not to shift the arms race into space, pointing out that otherwise it will be impossible to agree on reducing nuclear arms. It is the United States that is planning to create an ABM system. Is that not in order to "issue an ultimatum to the world"?

For the time being Washington speaks of something different, of combining a nuclear arms reduction with the deployment of "defensive" systems. Even in abstract theory (not to mention the present American practice of building up and not reducing nuclear arms) the problem of striking a balance and preserving parity arises. In fact, the American passion for ABM defense will result in the intensification of the arms race, as the other side will not sit with arms folded.

These are some of the differences of approach to the Geneva talks which could influence both their course and their results if common sense still does not prevail.

COMMENTARY ON MX BUILDUP UPSETTING BALANCE

LD201536 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 20 Mar 85

[From the "News and Views" program: commentary by Yuriy Reshetnikov]

[Text] The United States Senate Wednesday voted to release $1.5 billion for the production of MX missiles. The American Administration thus managed to secure the approval of the first several resolutions required for continuing the MX weapons program. Our observer Yuriy Reshetnikov comments on that news item:

Despite widespread initial opposition in the Congress it appears that the United States Administration managed to coerce the lawmakers into approving the production of 21 MX missiles in addition to the same number approved earlier. All in all the United States plans to deploy 100 such missiles. Each of the missiles carries 10 warheads and each of them is at least 10 times more powerful than the single American nuclear bomb that destroyed Hiroshima in August 1945 at the end of the World War II.

The chief argument in favor of continuing the production of the MX missile program [as heard] offered by the administration is that it would serve as a bargaining chip in negotiations with the Soviet Union currently taking place in Geneva. Deployment of a missile, according to its chief protagonists in the White House, represents simple necessity and it follows, according to the U.S. President, that the votes cast this week will bear directly on the outcome of the arms talks in Geneva and hence on the prospects for peace throughout the world.

If anything, the MX weapons program represents a first strike capability, clearly designed to have a destabilizing effect on the current U.S.-Soviet strategic balance. Such is the opinion of most independent experts versed in matters of arms control, and its arrival on the scene at a time of delicate and most complicated negotiations currently under way in Geneva is bound to cast a pall on these efforts.

According to a Republican critic of the MX program, Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield, you don't build up arms to hold down arms. Washington's current approach to arms control, if you can call it arms control, is all the more surprising because it never worked in the past. Nor is there any reason to assume that it might be more successful in the future.

Throughout the long history of the arms race the Soviet Union has consistently refused to be intimidated into submission and taking orders from Washington. As the United States challenged us with the arms race at each step of the road, this country has been able to rise to the occasion and match the United States weapon for weapon.

The important distinction here is that it's the United States that has made the running in the arms race, whether nuclear or conventional, producing since the end of World War II the equivalent of at least one Hiroshima-sized atomic bomb every 30 minutes. And it's not of our own free will that we are forced to meet the challenge. Time and again we've suggested putting an end to this nuclear madness. As it is, the world is overflowing with nuclear arms, and it is not producing (?extra) weapons that is going to make this world more secure. Such an approach can bring opposite results. The Soviet Union has been seeking curbing and not continuing the arms race, and once again has recently suggested freezing our countries' nuclear arsenals and halting further missile deployment.

SENATORS SIMON, HATFIELD SEEK MORATORIUM ON SDI

LD191549 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 19 TASS -- It is not only broad public circles in the USA, concerned by the militaristic policy of the present Washington administration, but also a number of sober-minded lawmakers who call for steps to curb the arms race and to reach effective accords between the USA and the USSR on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arsenals.

Senators Paul Simon (Democrat from Illinois State) and Mark Hatfield (Republican from Oregon State) have tabled in the Senate a draft resolution calling for a moratorium to be imposed on the testing and deployment of new strategic arms systems for the duration of the Geneva talks. It is said in the draft that further stockpiling and deployment of strategic arms jeopardises the world's security.

In this draft resolution the U.S. Congress urges the President to suggest an earliest imposition, for the duration of the Geneva talks, of a mutual moratorium on the deployment of additional strategic ground-based nuclear missiles as well as a mutual moratorium on the testing of any strategic nuclear warheads underground, on the sea, in the atmosphere or in space.

In their letter to President Reagan the two legislators say that although they welcome the beginning of the Geneva talks they are very much concerned that the arms race will continue. They say that the escalation of the arms race will undermine the very purpose of the Geneva talks. The two senators urge the President to consider seriously the question of discontinuing the further production and deployment of nuclear weapons from the beginning and to the end of the talks. In this way, the senators write, the United States could demonstrate to the world its serious approach to the problem of ending the arms race. A moratorium, even an interim one, the letter says, would be a demonstration of common sense.

Speaking at a press-conference Senator P. Simon said that during the talks on SALT-1 the United States increased its arsenal of individually targetable nuclear warheads from 190 to 2,550 units and in the period of talks on SALT-2 its arsenal of such nuclear warheads was increased from 2,550 to 6,260 units. M. Hatfield said he did not want the Geneva talks to be used as a pretext for mustering support for the MX and other military programmes that are designed to build up a first-nuclear-strike capability.

WEST OPPOSES AUXILIARY ARMS TALKS AT UN CONFERENCE

LD192108 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva March 19 TASS -- The head of the Soviet delegation, Viktor Israelyan, speaking today at the Geneva disarmament conference on the issue of preventing nuclear war, pointed out that the risk of war sharply grows as a result of the adoption of new American programmes for building up and modernizing nuclear armaments, expanding the geographical framework of their deployment and transferring the arms race into outer space.

The attempts by a small group of Western states to prevent under invented pretexts the Geneva conference from fulfilling its commitments on this major issue of world politics run counter to the aspiration of the peoples all over the world. A considerable majority of attending delegations were authorized by their governments to conduct corresponding talks, for which there is a basis in the form of concrete proposals by socialist, non-aligned and neutral countries. It seems, however, that the group of Western countries toughened their stance on the matter and even object the establishment of a special auxiliary body of the conference, whatever its mandate.

Julio Carasales (Argentina) stressed the need to start practical consideration of the problem of preventing nuclear war. This problem is of vital interest for all states and peoples, he said.

Today's statement by American representative Donald Lowitz was vivid manifestation of the attempts to "outplay" the other side. He praised President Reagan's notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative", claiming contrary to reality that its implementation will help strengthen international security, reduce the war menace and even, paradoxically as it sounds, fully eliminate nuclear weapons.

The head of the Polish delegation, Stanislaw Turbanski, showed the total groundlessness of these "arguments". The development of new space weapons, he said, will have most disastrous consequences for political, military and economic stability in the world. The American doctrine is directed at achieving military superiority and gaining the first-strike capability without fearing a retaliatory strike. It will bring closer the threat of nuclear war, rather than pushing it back, and will escalate the nuclear arms race, undermine the existing system of treaties and agreements on disarmament and torpedo the talks on these questions, including the just-started Geneva talks between the Soviet and American delegation.

A majority in the international community do not believe that the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" is of a scientific research nature and has no serious military and political importance, stressed Bulgaria's representative Konstantin Tellalov. Strategic stability in today's world depends wholly on whether we will be able to prevent the transformation of outer space into a new ever more dangerous area of the arms race. Before it is too late, it is necessary to put an obstacle in the way of the militarization of outer space.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA COMMENTARY ON CRUISE MISSILE

PM201337 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[F. Andreyev "Military-Political Commentary": "Once More About the 'Cruise' Danger"]

[Text] Admiral J. Metcalf, deputy chief of staff of the U.S. Navy, addressed a conference of the Reserve Officers Association.

In a fit of frankness he made it clear that the Navy Command intends to equip practically all American warships with long-range Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles. As is known, the Reagan administration is planning to increase the overall size of its fleet to 600 warships by the end of the present decade. Equipping them with Tomahawks, according to the admiral, will give the U.S. Navy "unprecedented offensive potential," which will be furthered to no small degree by the possibility of the rapid "dispersal" of ships carrying nuclear cruise missiles in the expenses of the world ocean. Metcalf did not fail to pay tribute to the White House's notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative." He urged the mass equipping of ships not only with Tomahawk missiles but also with the latest Aegis antiaircraft missile systems, which, as can be seen from his words, will be able to make a substantial contribution to realizing the sinister "star wars" program. In the admiral's opinion, under cover of such a "missile shield" the U.S. Navy will be able to engage in piracy with impunity and use shipboard Tomahawk cruise missiles on a still wider scale, which will supposedly "bring about a revolution in the nature of war at sea."

As reported in the American press, the Pentagon is planning to acquire more than 12,000 cruise missiles with various basing modes with both nuclear and conventional warheads. This includes more than 4,000 which it plans to purchase for the Navy. The majority of them are earmarked for hitting strategic targets on the ground, and a certain number (in the antiship version) for hitting enemy surface ships.

The special danger of long-range cruise missiles, including sea-based ones, results from the fact that the risk of nuclear war breaking out increases sharply as they are deployed. Cruise missiles, which are becoming the most numerous component of strategic means, can be equipped with both nuclear and conventional charges. Therefore, it is virtually impossible to make out which missiles are in flight -- with nuclear or conventional warheads. This undoubtedly leads to a lowering of the so-called "nuclear threshold" to a menacingly low level.

An increased risk of nuclear catastrophe is also connected with the plans for mass cruise missile deployment on almost all American warships. This would lead to the dangerous spread of nuclear weapons throughout the world ocean -- which would undoubtedly have very adverse consequences from the viewpoint of increasing the likelihood of their unsanctioned use.

There is another danger stemming from the large-scale deployment of cruise missiles. This is that, being launched against targets on the territory of one country, during their flight they will violate the airspace of contiguous states with all the adverse and even possibly fatal consequences for their security.

Pentagon strategists cannot hide the fact that cruise missile deployment opens up a new channel of the arms race designed to achieve military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. It is generally known that right from the start of the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic arms, the USSR has consistently and persistently opposed the production and deployment of long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes. However, the U.S. Administration is seeking to leave open its path to possessing this dangerous strategic weapon component.

People in Washington are forgetting a simple truth: Those against whom these missiles are being deployed will not sit idly by but will do everything to prevent military-strategic superiority over themselves. It must be perfectly clear here that no one, the United States included, will benefit from raising the level of nuclear confrontation; on the contrary everyone will lose. Only the prevention of an arms race in space, its cessation on earth, and the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms can lead to stronger international security and a diminished risk of nuclear conflict breaking out.

U.S. TO INCREASE CHEMICAL TOXIN ARSENALS

LD202321 Moscow World Service in English 1551 GMT 20 Mar 85

[(Viktor Vladimirov) commentary]

[Text] A spokesman for the Pentagon has officially announced that in the next few months the U.S. Defense Departments will test nerve toxins at special testing grounds in Aberdeen, Maryland, Dugway, Utah, and the territory of the chemical complex in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The purpose of the test is to check the combat qualities of the new weapons. (Viktor Vladimirov) supplies his comments:

The tests announced by the Pentagon are directly linked with the intention of the U.S. Administration to modernize and increase the giant arsenals of toxins of various purposes. According to the American press, there are over 3 million units of war ammunition of 90 types at storage facilities of the U.S. Armed Forces. Nevertheless, the program for the chemical rearmament of America for 1983-87 provides for spending a total of over $10 billion on the production of qualitatively new war chemicals. Special attention will be paid to the development of so-called binary shells filled with nerve toxins that will be made at the complex in Pine Bluff.

Washington is trying to justify the program of chemical rearmament by the alleged need to guarantee national security. However, such claims have nothing in common with reality because war chemicals the Pentagon advocates are actually offensive weapons. The types of binary ammunition, artillery shells, air bombs and missile warheads, are not meant for protecting the territory of the United States. Moreover, big consignments of American war chemicals are deployed far beyond U.S. territory, for example on Diego Garcia Atoll in the Indian Ocean.

The Pentagon plans to supply these weapons to the units that make up the Rapid Deployment Force, formed especially for aggressive actions in various parts of the world. We mustn't forget that war chemicals were used by the 82d Airborne Division of the United States when it invaded Grenada. It is also notable that while the United States is making plans of chemical rearmament, the existing stores of American war chemicals are used in Asia from time to time.

Just recently the Kampuchean news agency reported that the Thai artillery subjected several settlements in the Kampuchean province of Siem Reap to massive shelling. The shells shotby the Thai side contained toxic gas. Numerous cases of poisoning have been registered among the local population. People have been killed and serious damage was done to buildings. Thailand is not known to be a producer of chemical artillery shells, but it is known that the United States regularly supplies that country with big consignments of military hardware and ammunition. Experts feel that these supplies might contain chemical shells.

Neither do bands of Afghan counterrevolutionaries crossing into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory engage in producing war chemicals. Nevertheless, in their acts of terrorism against the Afghan people they are using chemical hand grenades. In this case American involvement in the use of war chemicals has been proven by facts. American trade marks have been discovered on the fragments of grenades used by the terrorists. Facts prove that while the United States claims to be a supporter of a ban on war chemicals it hasn't given up dangerous plans of preparing for chemical and in some cases waging it.

The tragic results of this hypocritical tactics [as heard] are well known in Southeast Asia. It was American toxins that killed and mutilated thousands of people in Indochina and did irreparable damage to the environment of the area. Broad public circles in Asia are saying that these days the plans of the chemical rearmament of the United States pose a real and serious threat.

SOCIALIST BLOC PAPERS CITED ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PM201440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general headline "Not for Them To Pass Judgment on Human Rights"]

[Text] "Champions" From Washington

Warsaw, 16 Mar -- The United States is continuing its massive propaganda attacks on Poland, resorting to lies and slander and using the hackneyed methods of "cold war" times, TRYBUNA LUDU writes. Last year the U.S. representatives tried unsuccessfully to push through the so-called "Polish question" at sessions of the UN Commission on Human Rights. However, the participants in that international forum resolutely opposed this.

Now the United States, the newspaper notes, is attempting to repeat this provocation and is launching crude attacks on Poland, shamelessly distorting the facts of the real situation there. U.S. Representative (R. Shifter) has been shamelessly lecturing the Poles how, according to the U.S. views, they should behave in their own country. Members of the UN commission have again rejected these inflammatory statements, which are an example of Washington's hostile attitude toward Poland.

The U.S. stance, the PZPR Central Committee organ stresses, is more than peculiar. The White House has no moral right whatever to raise this question. Instead of being concerned with the observance of human rights in its own country, where many ethnic minorities are in the position of social outcasts, official Washington is attempting to pass judgement on the observance of human rights in other states.

All the indications are that the United States is continuing to escalate the hostile anti-Polish campaign, whose objective is to exert pressure on Poland and undermine its prestige in the international arena. These steps are evidence of the U.S. Administration's desire to hinder the process of the normalization of the situation in Poland.

Report Is a Provocation

Belgrade, 16 Mar BORBA has published a commentary on the U.S. State Department's "report" "on the situation in the sphere of the observance of human rights abroad," which, as the Yugoslav newspaper points out, distorts the essence of the SFRY's domestic policy.

This "report", prepared annually in the United States, the newspaper writes, would not merit any particular attention had it not been full this time of "new cases" of human rights violations in Yugoslavia and biased interpretations of the situation within the country. For some reason the authors of the "report" are amazed by the fact that judicial proceedings are instituted in Yugoslavia against individuals engaged in inflammatory activity against the state and sowing national enmity and intolerance. Furthermore, the "report" quotes opinions on this subject expressed by emigre circles that are hostile toward the SFRY.

Yugoslavia, the newspaper notes, is even reproached because appointments to leading positions in the country "are subject to the necessary political qualification," in other words, membership in the LCY. It would be appropriate at this point to ask the state department leaders: Do they hire members of the CPUSA to work for them? It is well known that this has not happened and does not happen. If you follow the logic of the "report's" compilers, the FRG ought to be reproached, and how, for the fact that members of the Communist Party are not admitted to the civil service.

Is this not a crude violation of human rights, BORBA asks? It is hard to believe that these and other "inaccuracies" in the U.S. State Department "report" are the consequence of ignorance of Yugoslav history or present-day policy.

This State Department "report," BORBA emphasizes, constitutes an impermissible interference in the internal affairs of other states. It does not accord with the principles of the UN Charter nor with the spirit and letter of the All-European Conference's Final Act, which was signed also by the United States. One sees in this the incumbent U.S. Administration's tendency to speak from a "position of strength" on all questions, including those concerning human rights.

Fleeing the FRG

Berlin, 16 Mar -- "I want to return to the GDR because I feel like an alien in the FRG"; "We cannot find work and want to return home, since neither we nor our children have any chance of a future in the FRG"; "I am disappointed with living conditions and professional opportunities in the FRG"; "I had an incorrect impression of life in the FRG created as a result of propaganda and advertisements about the 'Western way of life.'" These are lines from letters from former citizens of the Republic who left for the FRG, published by the GDR press.

As the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes, over 20,000 people who abandoned their motherland to seek an "easy life" have asked the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, and local organs of power to be allowed to return home. This news was no surprise for anyone in the GDR. In their statements many citizens unanimously express the opinion that it was obvious in advance that the illusions about life in the FRG would burst like soap bubbles.

It is clear, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes, that the hopes that special privileges would be gained in the FRG in return for treason have not been vindicated for many of those who have left the GDR. Socialism in the GDR, however, is not an insurance society for adventurists who seek personal advantage under the conditions of capitalism and naturally suffer failure.

According to ADN reports, in connection with the 40th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascist slavery, the competent GDR state organs have decided to review the petitions from former GDR citizens desiring to return to the GDR.

PRAVDA LISTS CONGRATULATIONS TO GORBACHEV

PM201411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 85 Second Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Congratulations to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev on his Election as CPSU Central Committee General Secretary"]

[Text] In connection with his election as CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev has received numerous telegrams and letters bearing cordial congratulations from union republican Communist Party central committees, supreme soviet presidiums, and councils of ministers, CPSU kraykoms and obkoms, and other party and soviet organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, public organizations, veterans of the party and the Great Patriotic War, labor veterans, labor collectives, scientific and cultural figures, troops of the Soviet Army and Navy, and individual Soviet citizens and wishing him great success in his activity as CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

Telegrams bearing congratulations and wishes for success have been received from the leaders of communist and workers parties and heads of state and government.

Congratulations have been sent by:

T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Chairman of the Bulgarian State Council;
J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;
Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee;
E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;
Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK;
F. Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers;
Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic;
J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium;
W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council;
N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania;
G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR;
Ali Sukrija, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidium;
A. Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party;
H. Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party;
K. Florakis, general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece Central Committee;
A. Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party;
G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party;
G. Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States;
W. Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada;
H. Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin;
The Communist Party of Israel Central Committee;
J. Jensen, chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark;
G. McLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain;
A. Aalto, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party;

L. Corvalan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Chile;
J. Faria, secretary general of the Communist Party of Venezuela;
The Communist Party of Argentina Central Committee;
R. Urbany, Chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg;
L. Van Geyt, chairman of the Belgian Communist Party;
P. Keuneman, president of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka Central Committee, and
K.P. Silva, general secretary of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka Central Committee;
G. Vieira, general secretary of the Communist Party of Colombia Central Committee;
M. O'Riordan, national chairman of the Communist Party of Ireland;
The Brazilian Communist Party Central Committee;
S. Reyes, first secretary of the Communist Party of Bolivia Central Committee;
P. Gomez, general secretary of the United Socialist Party of Mexico Central Committee;
R. Theodore, secretary general of the United Party of Haitian Communists Central Committee;
G. Daninthe, secretary general of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe;
A. Nicolas, general secretary of the Martinique Communist Party;
J. del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party Central Committee;
Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party;
R. Padilla, secretary general of the Honduran Communist Party Central Committee;
R. Mauge Masquera, secretary general of the Communist Party of Ecuador Central Committee;
P. Symon, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Australia;
G.E. Jackson, national secretary of the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party;
C. Gonzalez, general secretary of the Guatemalan Party of Labor Central Committee;
E. Gasperoni, chairman of the Communist Party of San Marino;
C. Jagan, general secretary of the Guyana People's Progressive Party;
A. Maidana, first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party Central Committee;
A. Dansokho, general secretary of the Senegalese Independence and Labor Party;
R.D. Souza, secretary general of the People's Party of Panama Central Committee;
The Communist Party of Bangladesh Central Committee;
H. Kutlu, general secretary of the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee;
The Communist Party Party of Nepal Central Committee;
The People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) Central Committee;
The Palestine Communist Party Central Committee;
B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council;
Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia;
Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK State Council;
'A.N. Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly;
S. Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of Mozambique;
B. Arce Castano, coordinator of the Political Commission of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Leadership;
D. Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and president of the Congo;
A. Pereira, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and president of Cape Verde;

M. Kerekou, chairman of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, president of the Republic and chairman of the National Executive Council;
M. Traore, secretary general of the Mali People's Democratic Union and president of Mali;
Colonel Lansana Conte, chairman of the Military Committee of National Rebirth and president of Guinea;
M. Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and president of Sao Tome and Principe;
D. Ratsiraka, chairman of the National Front for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution, secretary general of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution, and president of Madagascar;
W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany;
C. Almeyda, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Chile;
L. Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party;
R. Andriamanjato, national chairman of the Congress Party of Malagasy Independence (AKFM); and G. Rabesahala, secretary general of the AKFM;
A. Nzo, secretary general of the African National Congress of South Africa;
General Secretariat of the Progressive Party of Lebanon;
Y. Nakasone, president of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan (LDP); S. Nikaido, vice president of the LDP; and S. Kanemaru, secretary general of the LDP;
Congratulations have been sent by state and government leaders:
R. Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India;
M. Thatcher, prime minister of Great Britain;
Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic;
H. al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic;
C. Bendjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front party and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria;
Miguel de la Madrid, president of the United Mexican States;
A. Pertini, president of Italy;
F. Belaunde Terry, presdient of the Republic of Peru;
Colonel M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution;
Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, prime minister of the Republic of Malta;
Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and general secretary of the General People's Congress;
Ferdinand E. Marcos, president of the Philippines;
J. Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana;
F.A. Rene, secretary general of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and president of the Republic of Seychelles;
A. Milton Obote, president of the Uganda People's Congress party and chairman of the Central Executive Committee;
K. Kuanda, president of the Republic of Zambia;
Samuel K. Doe, head of state and chairman of the Provisional National Assembly of the Republic of Liberia;
Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic;
M. Abdelaziz, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro and president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic;
F. Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Ivory Coast;
M. Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
B. Betancur, president of Colombia;
Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president of the Republic of Gambia;

Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana;
R. Mugabe, first secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe;
Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti and head of government;
T. Sankara, chairman of the Council of National Revolution and president of Burkina Faso;
Luis A. Monge, president of Costa Rica;
Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea;
Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Party of Unity for National Progress (UPRONA) and president of the Republic of Burundi;
L. Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho;
Husayn Ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;
Jabnir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait;
J.S. Wangchuk, king of Butan.
Congratulations have also been received from: P.E. Trudeau;
D. Ikeda, president of the Soka Gakkai International Society.

REAGAN'S STATEMENT ON USSR FOREIGN POLICY BERATED

LD210006 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2300 GMT 20 Mar 85

["PRAVDA Rejoinder" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar (TASS) -- On 18 March, U.S. President R. Reagan, speaking in the Canadian Province of Quebec, said that "he was ready to seek, together with the Soviet Union, the establishment of more constructive bilateral relations." But what followed these words visibly cancels out the President's declaration, Tomas Kolesnichenko writes in a PRAVDA rejoinder. How much are passages like this which R. Reagan stated worth? "A considerable part of the world," he claims, "is waging a struggle to deliver itself from the gloomy failures of communist domination and to enjoy the warm rays of the sun (?!) [punctuation as received] which real democracy (?!) [punctuation as received] and respect for human rights brings." The President went on to attack the foreign policy of the USSR, accusing it of every sin, including "violation of treaties," and so on.

We will leave these "warm rays" and "real democracy" to the conscience of the speaker. In this regard, he would do better to look at the opinion of millions of American unemployed, homeless, hungry compatriots, and those dissidents who are experiencing behind prison bars all the delights of this "true democracy."

We shall pose another question: Why did the U.S. President need to repeat such vicious and utterly groundles anti-Soviet fabrications at this precise moment? The answer is plain. The U.S. President's statement is anything but a gratuitous emotional outburst; it is a considered move aimed at eliciting a specific political reaction: for instance, casting a shadow over the progress of the Geneva talks, and giving advance "justification" for the "firmness" of the U.S. position, especially on the question of "star wars" calculated to militarize space; hampering the attainment of any accords with the Soviet Union which might improve the international atmosphere and serve to reduce the nuclear threat; breathing new life into circles hostile to the Soviet Union; and last, but not least, quelling hopes both within the United States and throughout the world for normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations.

The only thing to add is that the method which the U.S. President is resorting to is not a new one. Every time the present U.S. Administration is confronted with problems connected with the implementation of its present course, be it the desire to wrest from Congress billions of dollars for more MX missiles, inflating the Pentagon's budget, or driving the "doves" on Capitol Hill into a corner yet again, the White House's bellicose circle offers its "classical" choice of anti-Soviet trumpery.

So one need not be surprised. But one thing is interesting. For whose benefit is all this? May be those in Washington believe that the world is full of idiots, the author says.

REAGAN ANNOUNCES BROCK NEW LABOR SECRETARY

LD210441 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 20 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev:

President Ronald Reagan today announced the appointment of William Brock as labour secretary.

Brock will replace at this post Raymond Donovan who was complelled to resign the other day after it became clear that he would not be able to evade responsibility for fraud and links with the Mafia. Overall, 137 charges were levelled against Donovan, considered one of President Reagan's close friends. After a preliminary investigation, the judicial authorities of New York State came to the conclusion that there are sufficient grounds for sending the matter to court.

Before his appointment, which is subject to Senate approval, Brock was the U.S. President's trade representative.

Comment on Donovan Resignation

LD201531 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] As we reported earlier, Raymond Donovan has resigned from the post of U.S. secretary of labor. Nikolay Agayants, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator, reports:

At last this unpleasant story which has being going on for almost 4 years has come to an end. Of course, political scandals are nothing new in Washington. Corruption of U.S. senators and congressmen and the abuse of position for personal gain by legislature and government officials have become an integral part of life in the American capital. Nevertheless, the Donovan affair stands out among all the others. This is because, first, it is the first time in the entire history of the United States that a minister has been brought to court while still in office. Secondly, right up to the very end, he point-blank denied his guilt, despite irrefutable evidence, and continued happily serving as a member of the government, drawing up antiworker legislation. And finally, all these years, the swindling politician enjoyed the patronage of the boss of the White House himself, who has frequently emphasized his friendship and sympathies for Donovan in public. As has now become clear, the FBI and some of the President's closest advisers, in particular Edward [as heard] Meese knew about Donovan's shady past. However, this information was carefully concealed from the U.S. public and members of the Senate committee which held a hearing on the confirmation of Donovan's candidature for the post of secretary of labor in 1981. So, at the beginning they succeeded in hushing up the scandal, and later, it seemed they managed to close it altogether. All sorts of commissions, special procurators, and enthusiastic individuals attempted to carry out a thorough investigation of the criminal activities of the unsinkable Raymond, but either they were muzzled in good time or nothing reproachable could be found in Donovan's behavior. Yet the waves from the scandal were spreading further and further, and in December 1984, the New York Federal Court began a hearing on Donovan's case. The high-ranking administration official was charged with 137 instances of criminal offense; in particular, large-scale theft, forging financial documents and other illegal operations, and also having links with the Mafia.

The high-placed patrons did not succeed in defending their favorite and the latter was obliged to resign. On announcing his decision, Raymond James Donovan made the bombastic statement that he was resigning out of concern not to sully the reputation of an administration which is currently fulfilling great historic tasks. However, this theatrical gesture impressed nobody. The influential bourgeois American press commented that Donovan should have resigned long ago instead of clinging to his job in the hope that the New York legal authorities would withdraw the charges.

And so, it seems that justice has triumphed. The sin is awaiting its punishment, if there is to be one.

But that is not the end of the matter, for Donovan is not the only member of the present administration involved in illegal activities. According to the testimony of Congressman Schroeder, more than 100 members of the Wasnington team have been found guilty of various kinds of misdeeds over the past few years, but virtually none of them have been brought to court and only a very few have resigned.

In short, in a world where capital reigns and where monopolies are in power, Donovanism is becoming an extremely widespread disease, and it is a social disease.

GATHERING TROUBLES IN U.S. ECONOMY ANALYZED

LD211002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1422 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The dollar rate has considerably dropped in the Western money markets, which have nervously reacted to the increasing financial and other economic difficulties of the United States.

The fresh "dollar fever" was preceded by events in Ohio State, where after the financial insolvency of a major bank, Americans rushed in panic to withdraw their bank deposits, fearing a chain of bankruptcies of financial corporations. This has reminded the Americans of the gloomy days of the "great crisis" in the thirties, when they formed long lines at the doors of banks in an attempt to save at least a part of their savings in the banks gone bankrupt.

After the threat that the panic would spread to other states, the governor of Ohio ordered the temporary closure of 71 banks in the state. This emergency step was the most far reaching measure to close financial institutions since the crisis of the thirties and the best confirmation of the crisis in the U.S. banking system.

Heat was added to the "dollar fever" by official figures on February's reduction in the volume of industrial output and on the slump in a number of key industries -- metallurgical, machine-building, and textiles. At the same time, reports arrived about the country's record foreign trade deficit last year of $101 billion, caused by a reduction in the competitiveness of American goods on the world and American markets.

American economists do not doubt that the U.S. economy is sagging under the unbearable burden of gigantic military spending, which sharply sent up the national debt, the budget deficits, and overstrained the country's financial system.

The drop in the dollar rate has been an expression of a vote of no confidence by the other Western countries in the economic policy of the Washington administration, their disbelief in Washington's statements about a certain "economic miracle" in the United States. The members of the U.S. Administration have acted like the disc jockeys, who are playing one and the same record "Everything Is OK, My Beautiful Marquess", while pretending not to notice the storm clouds gathering in the economic skies of the United States.

U.S. HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE VOTES MORE AID TO ISRAEL

LD210754 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 21 TASS -- The House Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the U.S. Congress has voted for a further U.S. military and economic aid to Israel.

It rubber-stamped today without any changes the administration's request for a gratis aid totaling 1,800 million dollars to Tel Aviv for military purposes in fiscal 1986 starting October 1. The subcommittee also approved the allocation to Israel of 1,200 million dollars in economic aid.

U.S. ARMS USE IN PAKISTAN, ASEAN STATES NOTED

LD192142 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 19 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin:

The world public is following with alarm the snowballing deliveries of American weapons to Asian countries. Their anxiety is quite justified for U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost, addressing a press conference in Islamabad the other day, admitted that Washington intends to expand its arms deliveries to Pakistan. Specifically, he said, the United States will provide Ziaul Haq's military regime with "air-to-air" Sidewinder rockets of the latest modification.

The aim of the shipments is to enhance the strike offensive capabilities of the Pakistani Air Force. The new rockets are intended for American-made F-16 fighter bombers. Twenty-five planes already arrived from the United States. According to observers, the purchases of advanced aircraft are in excess of armaments supplied to Islamabad within the framework of an American-Pakistani military-economic deal worth 3.2 billion dollars.

Of special concern to South Asia is the fact that Islamabad may use the massive deliveries of American weapons against its neighbours. That such fears are justified is evidenced, specifically, by the recent confession by U.S. Air Force Major-General Kenneth Burns. He acknowledged that the bulk of weapons supplied by the United States to Pakistan are being deployed on the border with India.

ASEAN countries are another group of recipients of American military aid. Washington is pushing these nations towards increasing their military potential. In recent years, military spending of the five ASEAN member states grew up to 18-27 per cent of their national budgets. What they buy are, primarily, American weapons. M-16 rifles, planes F-5E, A-4 and Skyhawk were already adopted for service practically in all the five states.

One is apt to ask: In the name of whose interests does Washington want to arm the ASEAN countries? The answer is that, naturally, it is the name of American interests.

By developing the military potential of the ASEAN member states, Washington intends to win their support for the transfer of U.S. troops from the Western Pacific to the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region. The Pentagon has since long dreamed of making the association a sister organization of the aggressive NATO bloc in South East Asia. In order to achieve its objectives as soon as possible, the United States resorts to direct blackmail and intimidation of the ASEAN countries with the so-called "communist threat", sowing enmity towards Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Precisely with this aim in view Washington is trying hard to prevent the recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea by the ASEAN countries. It is known that tension on the Thai-Cambodian border is preserved only thanks to U.S. efforts. It is Thailand which has now become one of the main recipients of American weapons in Asia. All this cannot but worry the public in Asian countries.

It is no accident that demands for an end to the American adventurous policy of heightening military tension in Asia, for the establishment of a firm obstacle in the way of American traders in death are becoming ever louder on these days in many countries of the region.

REAGAN-ALFONSIN TALKS CONFIRM WIDE DIFFERENCES

LD200801 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

Talks took place in the White House between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, paying a state visit to the United States.

The talks confirmed quite substantial differences in the positions of the sides on a number of important problems, including the situation in Central America. Reagan's address at the welcoming ceremony for Raul Alfonsin left no doubt that the administration was not going to renounce its approach "from strength" in that region. The White House chief made it clear, for instance, that Washington would continue its support for anti-Nicaraguan terrorist gangs, seeking to overthrow the lawful Nicaraguan Government. Reagan openly demanded that Argentina does not remain on the sidelines but help the "contras."

The Argentine president, whose government, as THE WASHINGTON TIMES points out, considers the U.S. course in the region shortsighted and interventionist, reiterated the imperative need to resolve the problems of Central America through dialogue, by peaceful means. He stressed the special importance of respect for the norms of international law, primarily the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. This statement, observers believe, was obviously addressed to the Washington administration.

Washington did not wait long to show its displeasure. Alfonsin's requests for help in repaying Argentina's astronomic foreign debt, which is in large measure a consequence of the voracious financial organizations, went virtually unheeded. As a spokesman for the Department of State said, at present Washington has no concrete plans for aid to Argentina. Washington hedges its aid with both political and economic conditions, trying to get Argentina to adopt rigorous economy measures, as the statement of that official indicated.

The administration also ignored the wish voiced by Argentina that the United States should influence its closest ally, Britain, to get under way talks on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Alfonsin Criticizes U.S. Policy

LD210817 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 21 TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina stressed the need for vigorous efforts to curb the nuclear arms race. In a series of speeches made by him here upon completion of the state visit to the United States, he said, in part, that it was absolutely necessary to demand that the right to life be respected, the right, an alternative to which is nuclear catastrophe.

Raul Alfonsin underscored the importance of the recent conference of the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden in New Delhi. The conference is known to have adopted a declaration calling for peace and an end to the nuclear arms race. Addressing a joint session of the U.S. Congress, Raul Alfonsin said that Argentina favours peace and disarmament.

The Argentine president criticized Washington's policy in Central America. He pointed out it was important to be strongly committed to the principles of territorial integrity and non-interference. Search for ways to solve the problems of the region should be based on these principles as well as on the principle of self-determination, which is recognized by international laws. Observers evaluated these statements as addressed directly to the Reagan administration, which, is waging, in defiance of the norms of international law, and undeclared war against sovereign Nicaragua.

According to a UPI report, the Argentine president expressed the same point of view during his meeting with George Schultz, U.S. secretary of state. He openly criticized U.S. support for the "contras" terrorists gangs. Raul Alfonsin also declared for curtailing U.S. military presence in Central America.

DRA UN REPRESENTATIVE DECRIES U.S. AID TO REBELS

LD191134 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] New York March 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Orlov reports:

As was reported by the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, steel boxes with recoilless guns, machine-guns, mines and grenades are sent every five-six days from the American State and West Virginia to the camps of Afghan dushmans. The new arms shipments are made under a growing American programme for secret support of the enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The main transshipment point on the way of this arms flow is the Pakistani port of Karachi, the newspaper says. Customs officers give precedence to containers marked as "special cargo" or "humanitarian aid". These are not opened and immediately loaded aboard Pakistani Army trucks which go in the direction of the Afghan frontier -- the area of Peshawar or the northern part of Baluchistan Province.

The American press says that Washington is steadily enlarging the scale of its direct military aid to counter-revolutionary gangs smuggled into the territory of Afghanistan. The newspaper NEWSDAY says that the terrorists are not just given more arms but are supplied with more and more sophisticated types of arms, including modern artillery and missile systems.

The U.S. Congress is now discussing the question of further increasing aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionary forces. This aid is to be augmented to 600 million dollars in the 1986 fiscal year. The dushmans also received American aid through other channels. With the sanction of President Reagan, two million dollars were recently allocated for "emergency aid to the Afghan refugees".

As the TASS correspondent was told by Mohammed Farid Zarif, the DRA's ambassador to the UNO, these facts show well the hypocrisy of Washington which, while talking of its "dedication" to a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, is increasing its interference in the internal affairs of that sovereign state.

JAPAN INAUGURATES MILITARY SATELLITE LINK

PM202103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent K. Radhidov dispatch "Japan: Contrary to Parliamentary Resolution"]

[Text] Tokyo -- A Japanese Sakura-2A satellite has begun carrying out its military assignment. It is being used to inaugurate a top secret direct link between military staffs in Tokyo and one of the "Self-Defense Forces'" most remote naval and air force bases on the Pacific island of Iwo Jima.

This base 1,200 km from Japan's shores plays a special strategic role in the plan for "1,000-mile defense of the sea lanes" developed by Tokyo and Washington.

Japanese peace campaigners have expressed their firm protest against these actions, which are in open breach of the basic principle of the resolution on space research adopted by the Japanese parliament in 1969. The resolution, as is well known, particularly stresses that space must be developed for purely peaceful ends.

The military's use of the satellite, the YOMIURI newspaper writes, is also provoking a natural protest reaction among opposition parties in parliament.

DPRK ARMISTICE OFFICIAL CRITICIZES 'TEAM SPIRIT'

LD210507 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 TASS -- As is reported by the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY OF KOREA, the chief delegate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the military commission on armistice in Korea expressed serious concern over the broadening proportions of American military presence in the south of the Korean peninsula.

In the letter which he addressed to the Commission of Neutral Countries for Observing the Armistice in Korea, it is said that in the recent time additional contingents of troops, newest military equipment and armaments are being transferred to South Korea in connection with joint American-South Korean "Team Spirit-85" military exercises, being held in direct proximity of the frontiers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Apart from American troops stationed in South Korea, the exercises also involve American servicemen from U.S. military bases in Hawaii, Okinawa, other bases of the Pacific area.

An aircraft carrier group of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, a great number of combatant ships and planes with nuclear weapons aboard participate in the exercises.

The rapid build up of American military might in that area is contrary to the terms of the agreement on armistice in Korea and leads to further heightening of tension, creation of explosive situation in the Far East and the whole world. Aggressiveness and offensive spirit of those big-scale exercises is obvious, stressed the chief delegate. The United States should end armed provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and withdraw all its troops from South Korea.

SOVIET-AFGHAN PLANNING MEETING HELD IN YEREVAN

GF201840 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 3 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Under the chairmanship of M.B. Edilyan, member of the Soviet side of the Soviet-Afghan subcommission for planning cooperation and deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR State Planning Committee, the fourth session of the commission resumed in Yerevan on 28 February and 1 March. The session reviewed questions dealing with planning and distribution of production and the organization of the planning bodies, as well as the basis of agricultural planning. The session was attended by officials of the USSR and Armenian SSR State Planning Committees.

The Afghan delegation, which was led by First Deputy Chairman of the DRA State Planning Committee Murtaza, visited the "Masis" production association, the republican center for aesthetic education, the national economy achievements exhibition, Mesrob Mashdotz library, Kodayk village kolkhoz in Abovyan Rayon, and the Sartarabad liberation museum and also toured the new construction in the republic.

AFGHAN ENVOY TO UN DEMANDS END TO AGGRESSION

LD211003 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] New York March 20 TASS -- The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has drawn the attention of the international community to stepped up and broadened armed incursions and provocations by Pakistani military units against Afghanistan. As is reported in a letter of the permament representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the United Nations Farid Zarif to the U.N. secretary general, the area of Barikot of the Kunar Province is all the time bombarded from heavy guns. There are civilian casualties and a damage was inflicted upon property of the population.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan demands that an end be put to those acts of aggression and also to the Pakistani authorities' slanderous anti-Afghan propaganda campaign which leads to a heigthening of tension and aggravation of the situation on the frontier between the two countries, it is noted in the letter which was distributed as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council.

KABUL DEMONSTRATION PROTESTS 'UNDECLARED WAR'

LD202047 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Kabul March 20 TASS -- The participants in the mammoth rally of protest in the Afghan capital have condemned the undeclared war against Afghanistan, which has been unleashed by international imperialism with the USA at its head. The speakers pointed out that the United States has inspired the external aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, that Washington and its Western allies are funding, arming and sending into Afghanistan hired gangs of murders and terrorists. Yet, the speakers stressed, the Afghan people is not alone in the struggle for building a new society. It is backed by the true friends -- the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The speakers at the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution demanding an end to the impudent interference of the imperialist and reactionary forces in the home affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The resolution strongly condemned the mendacious propaganda campaign against revolutionary Afghanistan according to a scenario drawn up in the White House. Upon completion of the meeting, more than 300 thousand demonstrators marched past the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, chanting anti-imperialist slogans, they demanded an end to the encroachments upon the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

ANTI-AFGHAN 'MISINFORMATION' CAMPAIGN DENOUNCED

PM191446 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 10, Mar 85 pp 18-19

[V. Snegirev article under the rubric "Spotlight on Slander": "A Web of Lies. Methods and Sources of Anti-Afghanistan Propaganda"]

[Text] International reaction is continuing its undeclared war against Afghanistan. The counterrevolutionary gangs, trained by overseas instructors and amply supplied with arms, military equipment and money, are sowing death and destruction in Afghan towns and villages. Simultaneously with the escalation of the armed intervention, the imperialist circles, above all Washington, are conducting vehement psychological warfare, grossly misrepresenting the position in and around the country in an attempt to mislead and scare the public.

The Rationale of Subversion

The eminent Indian journalist D.R. Goyal, in his recently published book "Afghanistan Behind the Smoke Screen," discusses the methods used by Western propaganda in this unsavoury campaign. He takes the reader back to April 1978 when the world heard that a new revolutionary government had assumed power in Kabul. In the early stages, the Western mass media published the statements by Afghan leaders about the tasks of the revolution -- the need for a domestic policy reflecting the aspirations of the whole nation and based on respect for Islam and the principles of democracy, and for a foreign policy predicated on peaceful coexistence and non-alignment. But scarcely a week after the revolution, the Western press and radio, recovering from their initial confusion, erupted with streams of slanderous anti-Soviet cliches: "Hand of Moscow,"Pro-Communist government in Kabul," "Red Putsch," "Soviet-controlled regime" and so on and so forth. Now their theme was not the people's hungry life, but Afghanistan's being a "major strategic prize" which should not under any circumstances be allowed to fall into the hands of the Soviet Union.

In other words, as early as the spring of 1978, the imperialist powers, while launching a struggle to stifle the national-democratic revolution by armed force, were making Afghanistan an object of their global strategy of "psychological warfare." The then U.S. President Jimmy Carter declared: "Any one dollar spent for propaganda is more efficient than ten dollars allotted for armaments."

When the U.S. imperialists and other opponents of progressive reform in Afghanistan embarked on a large-scale undeclared war against it, a limited contingent of Soviet troops was brought into the country at the end of December 1979 at the request of Afghanistan's government and in conformity with the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation concluded in December 1978. Imperialist propaganda reacted by raising its slander campaign to hysterical pitch, distorting both the Soviet Union's intentions and the significance of the revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan.

That campaign continues unabated. Directly managed by the top bodies of the Washington Administration -- the State Department, the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency and the major research centres -- it involves the entire giant foreign policy propaganda machine, influential mass media, the film and publishing industries.

The U.S. President himself plays a leading part in it, now inaugurating "days of Afghanistan," now shaking his fist at the Afghan revolution from the television screen, and now speaking favourably about the Afghan counterrevolutionary ringleaders in the presence of journalists.

This psychological warfare aims, firstly, at discrediting the April revolution and the world revolutionary process generally, at justifying imperialism's and reaction's undeclared war against Afghanistan and at camouflaging the United States' real ends in the Middle East. Secondly, it aims at slandering the Soviet Union and misrepresenting its foreign policy, one of whose underlying principles is solidarity with peoples fighting for national and social liberation. Lastly, it aims at exploiting the myth of "Soviet expansion" in order to intensify the arms race, step up the U.S. military presence in different parts of the world and continue interference in the internal affairs of other states.

The methods used in this campaign can be seen from the following example. Sometime in 1980, the Voice of America broadcast a sensational report. Quoting a "refugee" who recently arrived in Pakistan from Kabul, it announced that there had been an "exchange of fire" in an outbreak of in-fighting at a session of Afghanistan's Revolutionary Council, in which "several Central Committee members, including the second most important man in the government," had been killed. This neat pack of lies was many-pronged. The reference to the "refugee" was to consolidate in the listener's mind the notion, hammered into him day in and day out, that the people had not "accepted the revolution." The alleged exchange of fire was to discredit the Afghan government and give a semblance of veracity to the allegations of its instability. The "death of several Central Committee members" was to create an atmosphere of uncertainty, nervousness, even panic in Afghanistan.

The fabrication was soon exposed, which, however, did not stop the falsifiers from continuing to "dispatch" to the hereafter one prominent leader of the republic after another.

For Specific Objectives

The fables about the position in Afghanistan churned out by the ideological subversion centres to befuddle the public are as insidious as they are preposterous. How often have Western radio stations announced the presence of Czechoslovak, Cuban and South Yemeni troops in Afghanistan! How often have they proclaimed the capture of Qandahar, Heraf, Ghazni and other cities by the counterrevolutionaries! The British SUNDAY TIMES Magazine one fine day "reported" that Soviet soldiers were being given a $10 reward for a pair of enemy ears. A Canadian radio station last summer twisted the fact that Afghan Pioneer camps in the Soviet Union into the allegation that hundreds of Afghan children had been torn from their parents and sent to the U.S.S.R. for instruction in the basics of Marxism and in the handling of arms. And more such lies.

The campaign of misinformation is carefully orchestrated. In the course of last year, for instance, the U.S. media considerably increased the number of publications and programmes in one way or another suggesting that the Afghan counterrevolutionaries were ill-armed and ill-equipped, that they were neglected by the Free World and confronted by large forces of regulars, tanks, artillery and aviation. Some of these reports contained direct appeals to Western governments to turn their attention to the plight of the Afghan zealots of faith. In this way public opinion was quietly being conditioned for the U.S. Administration's decision in late 1984 substantially to increase arms deliveries to the counterrevolutionaries.

For more than five years now Soviet troops have been accused of using chemical weapons in Afghanistan. The Washington administration needs these insinuations in order, on the one hand, to cast a shadow on the Soviet Union and, on the other, to justify its own preparations for chemical warfare. The real worth of these accusations can be seen from the reports in the Western press that a reward of $100,000 has been promised to anyone who supplies proof of the employment of chemical weapons in Afghanistan. Nobody has claimed that money so far.

Referring to "unconfirmed reports" is a stock-in-trade of the Western falsifiers. It gives them carte blanche to circulate the wildest absurdities. For some time now subversive radio stations have increasingly indulged in speculation, based exclusively on such "reports," about the "Sovietization" of Afghanistan and Moscow's intention to annex it to the U.S.S.R. There have also been "unconfirmed reports" that Afghans are being deported to Siberia and Soviet Tajiks settled in Afghanistan, that the ruble has become the official currency in that country, and more in the same vein.

An article by A. Van Lynden published in the GUARDIAN back in January 1983 throws some light on the origin of these blatant lies. The governments of a number of Western countries, it turns out, have instructed their embassies in Delhi and Islamabad to hold regular briefings for journalists on the "situation in Afghanistan." Van Lynden describes these briefings as "something of a farce," "a sort of new five-o'clock follies," in the course of which all sorts of fakes are dished up for the newsmen. It is no secret that the slander and "specially treated" information mostly come straight from the CIA.

What They Don't Say

Another characteristic device of Western, and especially American, propaganda is the suppression of news that does not suit it. Newspapers and magazines, radio and television stations that pride themselves on being meticulously objective and knowing everything about everything continue to pass over in silence the Afghan government's proposals for a political settlement in the region, and also the Soviet position on this vital issue. This is why many in the West have never heard of the Soviet Union's repeatedly stated willingness to pull out its troops, by agreement with the Afghanistan government, the moment foreign interference in the country's affairs stops and guarantees are given that it will not be resumed.

By keeping silent about the position of the U.S.S.R., which from the outset has been that its military aid is limited and of a temporary nature, Western propaganda indirectly confirms that Washington has a stake in keeping the conflict alie and maintaining tension in the area. The Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD, for instance, says that the U.S.A. "would go very far to have the Afghan card." The scale of U.S. help to the counter-revolutionaries leaves no doubt about that.

The Western capitalist press also keeps readers in the dark, as it were, about the democratic transformations taking place in Afghanistan. It reports hardly anything about the true nature of the land reform, which is to abolish the survivals of feudal and semi-feudal relations and enable millions of peasants to break out of poverty and starvation. Nothing is said about the drive to end illiteracy. Nothing about the authorities' respect for religion. No mention of the network of health, cultural and child care institutions being set up in the country. No reports on the measures to meet the needs of the various social groups -- nomads, workers, craftsmen, traders.

Western propaganda also has a peculiar way of presenting the counterrevolutionaries' fiendish crimes against the civilian population. For instance, the Voice of America impassively described the recent bomb explosion in a cinema packed with children, the rocket attack in a densely populated residential area, the acts of sabotage at Kabul airport and the attempts to shoot down airliners merely as "new guerrilla tactics." Not a word of condemnation for the butchers, not a sigh of sorrow for the victims.

As well as having become a vehicle of the cold war against the Soviet Union, the Western media, D.R. Goyal points out in his book, have become an instrument of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. However, they are caught in their own web. "If you tell one lie," the Indian journalist says, "you have to tell a hundred more to sustain it.... But all the people cannot be fooled for all times. Truth will out."

It certainly will -- but the champions of truth will have to make every effort to ensure its triumph.

INDIAN SEPARATISTS SAID PLOTTING AGAINST GANDHI

LD202154 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] New Delhi March 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports:

Speaking in a debate in the upper house of the Indian Parliament, Suresh Kalmadi, an MP from the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party, revealed that, as had been learnt, Punjab separatists, who found refuge in the West, are plotting to liquidate Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The extremists, who are in hiding to escape justice, intend to stage an assassination attempt on the Indian head of government during his trip to France, the United States and Egypt next summer, the MP pointed out. They are going to hire professional assassins to carry through their criminal plans. S. Kalmandi stressed it was necessary to take timely measures to ensure the prime minister's security.

V.M. Jadhav, another deputy from the ruling party, drew attention in his connection to the recent detention at London airport of an armed Punjab terrorist, who arrived from Canada. The advocates of creating "Khalistan", who have entrenched themselves in Western countries, pose a serious threat to the security of Indian leaders, he stressed.

The MPs expressed indignation over the actions of the British authorities who did not arrest the bandit and, following the interrogation, let him go back to Canada. The fact that a representative of the British police refused to disclose the content of the interrogation indicates that the separatists have influential benefactors, said K.K. Tiwari, deputy from the Indian National Congress (I) Party.

KAPITSA ADDRESSES ESCAP SESSION IN BANGKOK

LD202339 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2100 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, 20 Mar (TASS) -- The special nature of the current session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Ocean (ESCAP) lies in the fact that it is taking place at a time when mankind is preparing to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-Hitlerite coalition over German fascism and Japanese militarism, as well as the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations, Mikhail Kapitsa, head of the Soviet delegation and USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, said here. Speaking today during session, he noted that the arms race and the militarization of outer space, which has been imposed by imperialism, present a real threat to the existence of mankind. The Soviet Union is doing and will continue to do everything expected of it to prevent a new world war, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed.

Regarding the situation on the Asian Continent, M. Kapitsa recalled the Soviet proposal on adopting confidence-building measures in the Far East and Mongolia's proposal for a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean, as well as the proposals of other countries leading in the same direction, including initiatives of the countries of Indochina, which have been directed toward settling the situation in Southeast Asia. Dialogue, and not confrontation, is the only sensible way toward a settlement of the situation in Indochina, the Soviet representative pointed out. The Soviet Union, he said, is prepared to assist ESCAP in every way in achieving the objectives of strengthening cooperation and mutual understanding in the region and accelerating the socioeconomic development of all states.

CAMBODIAN ARMY CONTINUES 'SUCCESSFUL OPERATION'

PM201409 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Successful Operations"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Mar -- Units of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army with the support of Vietnamese volunteers are continuing successful operations in flushing out counterrevolutionary gangs from the country's border areas.

During the dry season, the Republic's Armed Forces have inflicted considerable losses on the enemy. Over 5,000 bandits have been put out of action and a great number of men, weapons, munitions, and military equipment captured.

POL POT SUPPORTER VISITING YUGOSLAVIA

PM201441 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "TANJUG Report"]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Mar -- According to a TANJUG agency report, Khieu Samphan, who represents the Pol Pot grouping in the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," has paid a "friendly working visit" to Yugoslavia.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S SRV VISIT ASSESSED

PM201148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "Constructive Approach"]

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmaja has paid an official visit to the SRV. During the talks in Hanoi, questions of bilateral relations and of topical regional problems were discussed. Both sides confirmed their resolve to continue to develop and strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two states and to undertake a joint search for a peaceful solution to the contradictions in Southeast Asia.

In recent years, the development of Vietnamese-Indonesian relations has been on the rise. The two countries' collaboration is being consolidated in many directions: in the field of foreign policy contacts and in questions of trade and cultural exchange. Relations between Hanoi and Jakarta, the Indonesian newspaper SUARA KARYA wrote, are built on mutual respect, on the coincidence or proximity of their views on a whole series of international and regional problems, and on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems." The joint efforts in the search for ways to strengthen security and trust in this part of the world are an important factor in the consolidation of peace in Southeast Asia and are helping to turn this region into a zone of stability, cooperation, and good-neighborliness. This position on the part of Vietnam and Indonesia not only fully accords with the interests and aspirations of the peoples of Southeast Asia but also has beneficial influence on the entire international situation.

Both Vietnam and Indonesia believe that the main threat to the peace and security of the region's countries comes from external forces. They include the bellicose policy of imperialism and international reaction which are trying to split the ranks of the peoples struggling for peace and national independence and to provoke confrontation between the three fraternal Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states.

The talks in Hanoi demonstated again the consistent position of Vietnam, which advocates the solution of all troublesome questions through constructive, equitable negotiations and the development of fruitful dialogue with the ASEAN states in the interests of consolidating peace and security in Southeast Asia. Displaying goodwill, the Vietnamese leadership has frequently stated its readiness to discuss bilaterally or multilaterally mutually acceptable measures for the relaxation of tension in the region.

The forward development of Vietnamese-Indonesian relations and the positive dialogue continuing between them are a good example to other countries of the region.

GROMYKO, GDR'S FISCHER HOLD TALKS, ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

LD201621 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Talks were held today at the Kremlin between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of foreign affairs.

In an atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding, questions of further developing all-round cooperation between the two countries and topical international problems of mutual interest were discussed. Special attention was paid to reducing the military threat, ending the arms race, and also the state of affairs on the European Continent.

A joint communique was agreed upon, which is being published in the press.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Oskar Fischer. The ministers exchanged toasts, which expressed the feelings of fraternal friendship and unity, which characterize relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR.

Present at the luncheon were Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Rakhmanin, CPSU Central Committee department first deputy head; Comrade Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; USSR ministers and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; officials accompanying the GDR minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day, Oskar Fischer left for home. He was seen off at the airport by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and other officials.

IZVESTIYA on Visit

PM201800 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

["On the Visit To the USSR Of O. Fischer, Member of the SED Central Committee and GDR Foreign Minister" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] O. Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR foreign minister, paid a friendly visit to the Soviet Union 19-20 March 1985 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Talks were held between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and O. Fischer, during which questions of bilateral relations and also certain urgent international problems were examined in a cordial atmosphere.

The sides expressed profound satisfaction with the fact that the fraternal relations between the USSR and the GDR, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are continuing to develop fruitfully in all spheres. The Soviet Union and the GDR are cooperating increasingly effectively both in questions of communist and socialist building and in international affairs, successfully implementing the 7 October 1975 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The sides exchanged information about the preparations being made in the Soviet Union and the GDR for the significant events -- the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress and the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and of the liberation of the German people from Nazi tyranny.

The conviction was expressed that the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, whose motive force is the inviolable alliance between the CPSU and the SED, will continue to develop and deepen for the good of the peoples of the two states and in the interests of peace and socialism.

The sides reaffirmed their determination to do everything necessary to further strengthen the socialist community's economic and defense might and consolidate its international positions. The USSR and the GDR will continue to strengthen in every possible way the Warsaw Pact organization, which for 30 years now has been successfully fulfilling its historic mission -- it has been reliably protecting the fraternal socialist states' socialist gains and security and making an invaluable contribution to ensuring peace and stability in international relations.

The 13 March 1985 summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact states was an important stage along the path of further improving the fraternal countries' political, economic, and ideological cooperation and coordinating their actions in the international arena.

It was emphasized that the socialist community's unity and cohesion assume special importance under conditions of the present international tension caused by the actions of certain circles of the United States and some of its NATO allies. Their course of achieving military superiority and the gamble on the policy of strength destabilize the situation in the world and exacerbate the nuclear confrontation.

The plan Washington has announced for the militarization of space poses a serious danger to mankind. The implementation of this aggressive plan would inevitably lead to an uncontrolled arms race in all spheres, would make it impossible to limit, much less reduce, strategic offensive weapons, and would sharply increase the threat of nuclear war.

It is the most important task of all peace-loving forces and all states -- large and small -- to prevent such a pernicious development of events and prevent space from being transformed into a springboard for aggression. In this regard, the sides emphasized the significance of the resolution on preventing an arms race in outer space adopted by the 39th UN General Assembly session.

Concern was expressed at the fact that, in direct contravention of this UN decision, the governments of the FRG and certain other countries are showing a readiness to join in the so-called American "research work" on creating shock space weapons. They are thereby assuming a heavy responsibility for the consequences of these actions.

The sides were united in the view that the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms that have begun in Geneva can open up a prospect for strengthening strategic stability and reducing the military threat. On behalf of the Soviet leadership A. A. Gromyko again declared that the Soviet Union is prepared to honestly travel its part of the road to mutually acceptable accords aimed at preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth. A necessary condition for success at the talks is the examination and resolution of questions of space and nuclear arms in a comprehensive manner, and strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security.

On the instructions of the GDR leadership O. Fischer declared full support for the Soviet Union's constructive approach to the talks. It was emphasized on both sides that the ball is now in the court of the United States, which must travel its part of the road to reaching mutually acceptable accords.

The Soviet Union and the GDR are resolutely opposed to the creation of more and more new weapons systems -- whether in space or on earth -- and advocate reducing the stockpiled arms, including nuclear arms, and destroying a considerable proportion of them as a start. Nuclear weapons must ultimately be complete destroyed everywhere on the planet.

The sides believe that the present complex and tense international situation urgently demands the implementation of pressing measures such as the adoption -- following the Soviet Union's example -- of a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons by the other nuclear powers, which have not yet done this, a freeze on nuclear arsenals, the ending of the further deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, and the complete ending of nuclear weapon tests.

The USSR and the GDR advocate the speediest formulation at the Geneva disarmement conference of a convention prohibiting and eliminating chemical weapons.

The sides paid considerable attention to discussing European affairs. They noted that the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in the FRG and a number of other NATO countries is sharply worsening the situation on the continent, is burdening relations among European states, and is creating serious obstacles to the continuation of the all-European process.

The attempts by certain circles in NATO, especially in the FRG, to question the present political and territorial realities on the continent are also having an adverse impact on the political atmosphere in Europe. The USSR, the GDR, and all the fraternal socialist states have dealt will continue to deal the most resolute rebuff to these manifestations of revanchism. The inviolability of European borders as defined and enshrined in the allied agreements on the postwar structure, in the treaties concluded by the socialist countries with the FRG, and in the Helsinki Final Act is an essential condition of ensuring security in Europe.

In this regard, the sides emphasized the historic significance of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, which have formed the foundation of European and world peace for 4 decades. The peoples paid a high price for these most important international acts, and any encroachments on them are doomed to failure.

The USSR and the GDR are convinced that Europe's peoples have the potential to restore stability and security on European soil, radically reduce the level of military confrontation, and turn the development of the continent in the direction of constructive and mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems. The initiatives by the socialist countries contained in the Prague Political Declaration, the Moscow joint statement, and the documents of CEMA summit conferences create a real basis for such a turn.

The sides stated their firm intention to continue to vigorously seek the implementation of these initiatives. They expressed the readiness to cooperate in this matter with all forces that are really interested in consolidating European peace.

During the exchange of opinions on the situation at the Stockholm conference it was noted that the specific proposals submitted by the delegations of the USSR, the GDR, and the other Warsaw Pact countries are a good basis for reaching accords on mutually acceptable measures to strengthen security and confidence in Europe, both political and military-technical. The socialist states expect these proposals, including the "basic provisions of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace" submitted by the Soviet Union, to be examined in a constructive spirit. This would open up prospects of substantial progress in the work of the Stockholm forum.

It is high time that there was a positive shift at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe too. The hope was expressed that the Western participants in the talks will respond appropriately to the socialist countries' initiative of 14 February 1985, which is dictated by a desire to channel the course of the conference in a fruitful direction and to achieve specific results at it.

The sides again emphasized the need for strict observance of the Four-Power Agreement on West Berlin, which is a substantial element in preserving stability in Euorpe.

In examining questions relating to other parts of the world, the sides resolutely condemned the policy of state terrorism and diktat pursued by the imperialist powers, especially the United States, with regard to independent states and peoples. The USSR and the GDR, together with the other socialist countries, advocate a system [pravoporyadok] in the world whereby the people of every country -- large or small -- can independently and freely choose their path of development.

The Soviet Union and the GDR demand the immediate and complete cessation of U.S. interference in the internal affaris of Central American and Caribbean countries and aggressive actions with regard to Cuba and Nicaragua. They believe that what is needed is a further intensification of international efforts, including the activity of the "Contadora Group," in the interests of a just political settlement in Central America. In this regard a high assessment was made of Nicaragua's recent constructive new initiatives in this direction.

The sides stated their complete solidarity with the struggle of the people and Government of the DRA for national independence and sovereignty and in defense of the revolutionary gains. They condemned the undeclared war waged by the forces of imperialism and reaction against the nonaligned state.

Concern was expressed at the persisting dangerous tension in the Near East as a result of the aggressive policy of Israel, which is relying on U.S. military-political support. The sides reaffirmed their position that the road to an all-encompassing Near East settlement lies not via anti-Arab separate deals but via the convening of an international conference with the participation of all interested sides. Lasting and just peace in the region can be achieved only on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, the implementation of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including the right to create their own independent state, and the ensuring of the sovereignty and security of all states in the region.

The sides expressed great concern at the exacerbation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, which is fraught with tragic consequences for the peoples of both countries and harbors an increasing threat to peace and international security. They reaffirmed the need for an immediate end to military operations and the settlement of disputed issues by peaceful means.

The USSR and the GDR support the efforts of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the PRK aimed at ensuring security and stability in Southeast Asia and advocate turning this region into a zone of peace. Having examined the situation in southern Africa, the sides stated their solidarity with the struggle of Namibia's people for freedom and independence and expressed support for the people of South Africa in their struggle against the shameful apartheid system.

The talks reaffirmed the sides' complete unity of views on all the questions discussed, their unanimous desire to strengthen the fraternal and inviolable friendship between the USSR and the GDR, and their determination to do everything to preserve peace and ensure international security. On behalf of the GDR party and state leadership O. Fischer invited A.A. Gromyko to pay an official visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

PRAVDA CARRIES TIKHONOV, DASCALESCU SPEECHES

PM201137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] The USSR Government gave a luncheon in honor of the [Romanian] guests in the Kremlin. Together with C. Dascalescu, I. Stoian, S. Andrei, and S. Birlea were the accompanying officials on the trip.

N.A. Tikhonov, A.A. Gromyko, N.I. Ryzhkov, and other officials attended on the Soviet side.

N.A. Tikhonov and C. Dascalescu exchanged brief speeches at the luncheon. Greeting the Romanian comrades, N.A. Tikhonov said:

Your visit to Moscow and the talks that have taken place have given us a good opportunity to discuss certain question of the further expansion of Soviet-Romanian cooperation. During the exchange of opinions we have noted that relations between our countries are developing dynamically, in the spirit of the accords reached during the summit talks in Moscow in June 1984. Today's talks also serve to strengthen all-around cooperation between our countries and to expand interaction in the political, economic, and other speheres.

Our meeting is taking place on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. Historical experience shows that cohesive, concerted, vigorous actions are needed from all peace-loving forces in order to uphold peace. This is particularly topical in the present complex and tense international situation. The socialist community is making a decisive contribution to the cause of preserving peace. The Warsaw Pact, whose 30th anniversary we will soon celebrate, plays a special role in this. And it is natural that all the parties to the pact express readiness to extend the validity of this historic document.

The CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to consistently pursue the policy of strengthening in every possible way the fraternal friendship with their closest comrades and allies -- the socialist community countries. This was reaffirmed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 11 March CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The results of the talks held today also reflected this policy.

N.A. Tikhonov proclaimed a toast to the further strengthening of the fraternal friendship between the two parties, countries, and peoples, to close Soviet-Romanian cooperation, to Comrade N. Ceausescu's health, and to the health of Comrade C. Dascalescu and all the Romanian comrades present.

Expressing gratitude for the hospitability shown the Romanian delegation, C. Dascalescu said in a reply speech: Our present meeting is a new expression of the good relations of friendship and close cooperation which have been established and are developing continuously between our parties, countries, and peoples.

The summit talks in June 1984 and the recent meeting between N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were events of special importance in the development of bilateral relations.

I would like to emphasize, as I also said during our talks, the constant concern of our party and state leadership and of Comrade N. Ceausescu personally for the steady development of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between our countries' parties and peoples.

Fruitful talks have been held today on questions of deepening Romanian-Soviet cooperation, and we are to sign important documents whose implementation will raise mutual advantageous economic and scientific cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union to a higher level.

As for us, we are fully resolved to fully implement the documents signed and, at the same time, to seek new opportunities leading to the overfulfillment of the volume of commodity exchange agreed on for the 5-year plan and, as far as possible, to doubling it.

I voice the conviction that our relations of cooperation will continue to expand in all spheres and that they will scale new heights in the coming 5-year plan and in the long term. This accords with the interests of our neighboring, friendly peoples and, at the same time, makes an important contribution to the cause of peace and international cooperation and the growth of socialism's prestige throughout the world.

Under the leadership of the RCP headed by Comrade N. Ceausescu, our people are acting decisively and in full unity to fulfill the tasks outlined for 1985 and the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan and steadily implement the historic decisions of the 13th Party Congress. We act with all determination to constantly expand the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation with the socialist countries, bringing to the fore the deepening of relations with neighboring countries, C. Dascalescu continued. We are developing cooperation within the CEMA framework with a view to implementing the accords reached at the economic sumit conference. We advocate strengthening cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, in the struggle for peace, disarmament, security, and detente in Europe and throughout the world.

As Comrade N. Ceausescu emphasized in the telegram sent to Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, our party and state seek to strengthen relations with the CPSU and the USSR in the struggle to prevent nuclear catastrophe, to end the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, to end the production and deployment of new nuclear arms in Europe and throughout the world, and to strengthen international cooperation and security in the interests of our peoples and the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

C. Dascalescu voiced satisfaction with the fruitful talks, which will promote still greater strengthening of Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation, and proposed a toast to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples, to the well-being and happiness of the peoples of the Soviet Union, to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's health, to Comrade N.A. Tikhonov's health, and to peace, detente, and broad international cooperation. The luncheon took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SOKOLOV, CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD201759 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 20 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Moscow March 20 TASS -- Minister of Defense of the USSR Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov had a meeting with Minister of National Defense of Czechoslovakia Milan Vaclavik here today.

The two ministers discussed questions of mutual interest.

Taking part in the talks, which passed off in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were Comrades Akhromeyev, Kulikov, Yepishev, and other officials; and Lieutenant General Klicha, head of the CSSR People's Arms Main Political Administration; and CSSR deputy national defense ministers.

PRAVDA COMPARISON OF TIKHONOV-FILIPOV TALKS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 March carries in its First Edition on pages 1 and 4 a TASS report on the talks between Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Communist Party Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Soviet-Bulgarian Meeting," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 20 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, last line reads in PRAVDA: ... Bulgaria Grisha Filipov.

Taking part in the talks were: on the Soviet side -- N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR permanent representative to CEMA; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; and B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister. On the Bulgarian side -- S. Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee; A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; B. Belchev, Bulgarian minister of finance; Kh. Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade; and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

Nikolay Tikhonov and ... (supplying list of participants);

Paragraph eight, line one reads in PRAVDA: ... The shared positions of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria on the main international questions. It was stressed that questions of strengthening the security of the socialist states, their economic and defense might, and their interaction in ...(supplying additional passage)

BELGIAN OPPOSITION TO U.S. MISSILES CITED

LD201847 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Brussels March 20 TASS -- After stormy 20-hour-long debates, the debates that continued throughout the night, the right-of-centre coalition of Belgium managed to push through the chamber of representatives of the parliament a decision that had earlier been adopted under the pressure of the United States and NATO on the deployment in Belgium of first 16 U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles. Despite the fact that the overwhelming majority of Belgium's population declares against this dangerous step, the MPs representing right-wing and extremist right-wing parties voted for the confidence in the government in connection with the missile problem. Before the voting the government brought into play everything to crush the resistance of the "recalcitrant ones" in the parties of the ruling coalition. When the confidence in the cabinet was put to vote, 116 deputies voted for, 93 against, and there was one abstention.

The debates show that the opposition consisting of Communists, Socialists, Greens, Front Democratique des Francophones (the French-speaking Democratic Front), Volksunie (People's Union) party and Rassemblement Wallon unanimously condemn deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in Belgium. The Communist Party of Belgium demands the abrogation on the decision of the deployment of offensive weapons in Belgium, said Communist Deputy D. Fedrigaux. He pointed out that the Communist Party of Belgium declares for the removal of missiles in Belgium, for proclaiming Belgium a nuclear-free zone, for steps that would be promoting the success of the Soviet-U.S. talks on disarmament, the establishment of confidence-building measures, consolidation of peace and detente in international relations.

Protesting against the government's decision, leader of the group of Flemish Socialists in Parliament Louis Tobback said that adopting the decision on missile deployment the government acted as a vassal of the United States. He stressed that the government had flouted legal norms operating in the country. Leader of the parliamentary group of the Socialist Party (French-speaking wing) in the chamber of representatives A. van der Biest stressed that the Reagan administration and not the Belgian parliament was the first to learn about the decision.

Chairman of the executive body of the French-speaking National Community Socialist Philippe Moureau warned the present coalition that both socialist parties of Belgium are united in their striving to cancel the government's decision and to remove U.S. nuclear weapons from the Belgian territory. If they come to power after the elections next December, the socialists intend to revise the decision.

On behalf of Belgian Greens L. Dirix said that the environmentalists' movement will support only that government which will assume the pledge to remove U.S. cruise missiles from Belgium. After the results of the voting were announced, a group of peace campaigners scattered leaflets in the hall protesting against the deployment of cruise missiles and packages with earth from the Florennes airbase where the first battery of "Tomahawk" missiles had been deployed.

Belgian Decision Viewed

LD210553 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] It has been reported from Brussels that following stormy debates lasting 14 hours, the Belgian Parliament approved the government decision to deploy U.S. cruise missiles with nuclear warheads on the country's territory. Here is a commentary by Viktor Levin:

The stormy nature of the Belgian Parliament's debate is reflected by the mere fact that the government was called a "vassal" of the United States. The government itself has been discreet in neither expressions nor actions. It was not only that it connected the issue of approving the missile deployment with that of a vote of confidence, rather it was the actual resort to arm-twisting among MPs from the government coalition party. That is, 2 days earlier at an extraordinary sitting of the bureau of the largest government party -- the Christian People's Party -- of which Prime Minister Martens is a member, 6 bureau members spoke against the deployment decision and 12 abstained. The results of voting in parliament show that Martens managed to crush opposition within his own party. However history knows quite a few victories that proved to be Pyrrhic later. The question of how parliament voted is not the only one that matters, or the one that is decisive. It is worth noting the fact that the "elected representatives of the Belgian people," as they call themselves, have crudely neglected the peoples' opinion and will. According to a recent opinion poll, 82 percent of Belgians, I repeat 82 percent, resolutely spoke against turning the country into a bridgehead for U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles. The will of the masses also found its vivid reflection in numerous antiwar demonstrations held immediately before the government made this dangerous decision, as well as after it had been ratified. But parliament neglected the people's opinion. The language of bourgeois propaganda will call it nothing short of "democracy." Although, not to justify parliament, but to characterize this very democracy, as well as sovereignty, it must be added that parliament itself learned of the cabinet of ministers decision to deploy the missiles only after the U.S. Government was informed of it. This is a very telltale detail. It gives grounds for the opposition to assert that the government has assumed the lowly role of vassal. It will not be inappropriate to add that the United States delivered the first 16 missiles to the base in the Belgian town of Florennes, where they arrived before parliament had ratified the government's decision, and even before the Belgian Cabinet of Ministers had approved it. All of this allows us to conclude that the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Belgium was, first, an antidemocratic step, since it contradicts the will of the country's overwhelming majority, and second, has demonstrated the nature of relations within NATO where the United State's partners are allotted a role of blindly following the Pentagon's orders. Even if the Martens' cabinet complies with such a role, the population has not yet spoken its final word.

ITALIAN CP CHIEF DENOUNCES 'STAR WARS'

PM201419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Keeping With Profound Aspirations"]

[Text] Rome, 19 Mar -- Allessandro Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party has resolutely denounced plans for the militarization of space. It should be clear to everyone that new steps in the implementation of the "star wars" program could have a detrimental effect on the course of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and will result in a new, even more dangerous round of the arms race, he declared at a meeting in Genoa. In this context, the leader of the Italian Communists pointed to the concern which this is causing among the European peoples. He exhorted all progressive forces, all the countries and peoples of Europe, to wage a struggle in defense of the policy of peaceful coexistence and relaxation of international tension.

"We have the opportunity to talk to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and we talked precisely about the following: the necessity to safeguard peace, deliver mankind from the nightmare of a nuclear catastrophe, freeze nuclear arms, and achieve a turnabout in the current trend by means of a gradual reduction of nuclear arms of all kinds right up to their complete destruction" A. Natta said.

"We believe," he emphasized, "that the precise and clear affirmation of readiness for serious talks aimed at a successful conclusion, given by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee accords with profound aspirations." "We also understand," he noted, "that while expressing its readiness for dialogue, the USSR is opposed to any attempts to achieve military superiority over it."

TIKHONOV, TURKEY'S OZAL HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD151628 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke yesterday in the Kremlin with the Turkish prime minister who had come to Moscow to participate in Chernenko's funeral ceremony. Tikhonov expressed his gratitude to the Turkish leadership for having honored Chernenko's memory.

The talk covered issues concerning Soviet-Turkish relations and the international situation. Referring to the satisfactory results of Nikolay Tikhonov's recent visit to Turkey, the two sides stated that they are for expansion of cooperation in various fields which provides mutual interests between the two countries.

On the Soviet side Maltsev, first deputy foreign minister, and Safranchuk, head of the Middle East Department of the Foreign Ministry, and on the Turkish side Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu and Oktay Cankardes, Turkish ambassador in Moscow, participated in the talk.

ARTICLE URGES NORTH EUROPE NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM101510 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[D. Pogorzhelskiy article under the rubric "Policy of Peace Against Policy of War": "Nuclear-Free Status for Northern Europe"]

[Text] Increasingly large numbers of people are becoming aware that NATO's militarist preparations in Europe are posing a threat to peace and stability in the continent. In this connection peace-loving forces are making active efforts against the aggressive intentions of the United States and its closest allies in the North Atlantic Bloc.

The creation of entire geographical zones where nuclear weapons must be neither produced nor deployed has a considerable role to play among measures that could improve the situation in Europe and strengthen security. The idea of turning northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone and thus reducing the nuclear threat for peoples in that region was put forward as far back as 1963. At that time the USSR had already declared its positive attitude toward the idea.

Nowadays the problem of proclaiming northern Europe a nuclear-free zone has acquired particular political overtones. It is actively discussed not only by the broadest strata of the public but also within the walls of parliaments in north European countries. And this is no accident. The deployment of first-strike U.S. nuclear weapons on the European Continent and the cruise missile flight paths charted over the territory of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland have posed a direct nuclear threat for the populations of these countries.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has repeatedly stated its readiness to act as a guarantor of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and examine the question of certain measures -- the essential measures, at that -- applicable to its own territory contiguous to that zone, which would help consolidate its nuclear-free status.

In particular the USSR would be prepared to discuss with the interested sides the question of granting nuclear-free status to the waters of the Baltic Sea.

The USSR has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is also prepared to pledge not to use nuclear weapons against north European states which join the nuclear-free zone. In other words, states which renounce the production, acquisition, and deployment of nuclear weapons on their territory. It is hardly necessary to adduce proof that the creation of the zone would be much more meaningful for all its members if similar pledges were to be given by NATO's nuclear powers.

The USSR's stance enjoys the ardent support and approval of the broadest strata of the public in northern Europe and even the entire continent. Many eminent politicians emphasize that this stance is an alternative to nuclear madness, since a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe could make an important contribution to freeing the whole continent of nuclear weapons, both tactical and medium-range. S. Ornhoi, Norwegian Storting (parliament) deputy from the Socialist Left Party, for example, described the Soviet Union's latest peace initiatives as "positive and exceptionally important," while P. Eriksson, secretary of the Swedish National Committee for the Defense of Peace, emphasized: "The USSR has again convincingly displayed its desire for a constructive solution of the problems of strengthening security in northern Europe."

What is it, however, that obstructs the materialization of this productive idea? Or is it only a utopia, a "sand castle," as the West German newspaper DIE WELT recently put it, instead of a way to strengthen security in Europe?

The point is that the very idea of creating a north European nuclear-free zone causes a painful reaction in Washington and among the North Atlantic bloc's leadership. The Finnish newspaper SUOMENMAA was correct in writing recently, when assessing the attitude of Atlanticists toward the problem of a nuclear-free north, that "the basic obstacle to the materialization of this proposal is the stance of the United States and its NATO allies, according to which no NATO state can proclaim itself nuclear-free or prevent the use of nuclear weapons on its territory by NATO in the event of a conflict situation arising."

In the opinion of American strategists, the refusal by NATO's northern members to allow the introduction of nuclear weapons on their territory in wartime would undermine the "flexible response" strategy and the concept of nuclear "deterrence." And they are supposedly the cornerstones of NATO doctrine.

Other arguments are also advanced to "justify" the temporizing stance by the north European NATO countries' ruling circles in the nuclear-free zone dialogue. They declare, for example, that the creation of a nuclear-free zone would increase the threat of nuclear war (?!). This premise simply does not hold water. In their attempts to justify their stance to the progressive public, the opponents of the nuclear-free zone are simply resorting to illicit methods when they claim that Denmark's and Norway's inclusion in a nuclear-free zone would "limit" their "freedom of action" in the political arena.

The following subterfuge is also used: The question of the zone must be discussed only within the alliance's framework in order to obtain the approval of the Atlantic partners. But NATO's attitude is well known. They are thus engineering an "artificial offside." The following argument is adduced: There are no nuclear weapons on Danish or Norwegian territory now, and there is nothing to be legalized by a treaty or agreement.

But the actual point at issue is to ensure that such weapons never appear either in Denmark or in Norway. It is, after all, well known that arms and ammunication depots for NATO strike formations designed to perform the most varied roles are being created on the territory of these countries.

What can be said about these "arguments?" When someone is unwilling to do something he can always find a pretext for not doing it. An agreement by the aggressive Western forces, striving for military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe would in fact mean abandoning their adventurous plans in that region. Unwilling to openly admit this, the Atlanticists are seeking pretexts to steer the question of the nuclear-free north away from practical discussions. But they will not succeed in deceiving the peoples.

Pressure by the peace-loving movement in northern Europe struggling for the proclamation of a nuclear-free zone in the region is continuing to grow. Millions of Swedes, Finns, Danes, Icelanders, and Norwegians are demanding that specific measures be implemented to grant nuclear-free status to northern Europe. Much attention in the region's countries focused on the results of CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum, which stressed the continuity of the strategic line elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums. The Soviet Union's unbending resolve to preserve and strengthen peace, and its readiness to maintain good-neighborly relations with all countries on the principles of peaceful coexistence and on the basis of equality and mutually advantageous cooperation correspond to the aspirations of peoples in northern Europe and of all mankind, and inspire them with hope of emancipation from the nuclear threat.

ARAB MEETING DENOUNCES HUSAYN-'ARAFAT ACCORD

PM202116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Appeal for Unity"]

[Text] Aden, 19 Mar -- A session of the Permanent Secretariat of the Pan-Arab People's conference has ended in the capital of Democratic Yemen. A political statement adopted by the participants expresses concern over the increase in subversive activity against the Arab national liberation movement on the part of imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary forces which are seeking to split the ranks of the anti-imperialist movement in the Arab East. The statement emphasizes that U.S. attempts to expand the framework of Camp David and to impose a new agreement with the Zionists based on the notorious "Reagan plan" on the Arab peoples are specifically designed to promote these aims.

The session resolutely denounced the agreement between King Husayn of Jordan and 'Arafat and expressed support for the struggle of the Palestinian resistance movement for the repudiation of this agreement and the restoration of the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement within the PLO.

The session participants welcomed the upsurge in the Palestinian people's struggle against the Israeli aggressors and the actions taken by the Lebanese national patriotic forces and the PLO for the liberation of southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation forces. They called upon Arab countries to give all-around assistance to the patriotic Lebanese resistance front which is defending Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity.

Support was expressed at the session for the struggle waged by the peoples of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula countries to eliminate U.S. military presence and promote democracy and progress.

The political statement further rates highly the Soviet Union's disinterested assistance to the just struggle of the Arab peoples, including the Palestinian people. The USSR's stance with respect to Arab peoples is principled and consistent and it is necessary to strengthen Arab-Soviet friendship and develop cooperation with the Soviet people, the document stresses.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Pan-Arab People's Conference called for the consolidation of the Arab countries' national patriotic forces and the establishment of a pan-Arab progressive national front to step up joint actions against the forces of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

LEBANESE RESISTANCE, ISRAELI 'DEFEAT' VIEWED

PM202134 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by D. Volskiy: "The 'Law of the Sword' Behind a Shield of Lawlessness"]

[Text] Israel has announced the second stage of the withdrawal of its forces from southern Lebanon. The occupiers are clearly fleeing under the pressure of assaults by the Lebanese patriots and are striving frantically to take revenge for their unsuccessful aggression. Their catalogue of crimes in the tortured land of Lebanon includes "collective punishments for civilians," shooting of prisoners, and sending people to concentration camps without trial...

The realization that Israel's latest armed adventure is lost gives rise to a desire to take it out on innocent people, take revenge on the people who are responsible for its defeats, and leave behind "scorched earth." By flattening peasants' homes with their tanks as they leave southern Lebanon and blowing up mosques, the Israeli interventionists are trying once more to intimidate the Lebanese and all Arabs, to undermine their morale and their patriotic aspirations.

But the defeat of the aggressor is clear. The patriots are increasingly stepping up the struggle against the interventonists. The financial cost of the occupation is not only not being recouped, but is undermining Israel's already shaky financial position.

The occupation of southern Lebanon is even driving away from Israel those forces in the West who are prepared to "forgive" it for seizing the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights. If the leaders of the ultraright Likud bloc chose to ignore this, the leadership of the Labor Party, which, together with Likud, formed a coalition Cabinet following the 1984 elections, is in a different position. The Laborites have to heed their Western allies in the NATO countries. Finally, they have to take note of the growing antiwar movement in Israel itself, which has proved to be a real political force since the invasion of Lebanon.

Tel Aviv was hoping to install an obedient regime in Beirut. Instead it got a government of national unity resolutely demanding an end to Israeli aggression. It has hopes of -- and got close to -- imposing on the Lebanese, with incitement from the United States, a capitulationist agreement on the Camp David model. However, it was called off without even coming into force. The Likud government dreamed of opening up Lebanon for the Pentagon and NATO. But more than a year ago the NATO "multinational force," headed by U.S. Marines, ignominiously left Lebanese shores, taking zinc coffins with them.

No wonder the positions of pro-Israeli and pro-American forces in Lebanon are far weaker than they were before the invasion. The puppet "south Lebanon army," to which Tel Aviv intended to transfer control of that part of the country, started to fall apart even before its creator and ringleader Haddad died. It has now been reduced by virtually one-half.

It is in these conditions that the Israeli forces are leaving the occupied areas of Lebanon. They are forced to withdraw without having attained their goals, to withdraw not in accordance with a separate deal, as was the case in Sinai in 1982, but under pressure from resistance forces.

"Israel's borders are where its soldiers are," the first Israeli prime minister, Ben Gurion, said. About the same time, the self-assured General Moshe Dayan proclaimed the idea of creating an "Israeli empire." What he had in mind above all was territorial seizures. Tel Aviv was trying to establish military control over an extensive region whose dimensions it prudently failed to specify. Nor did it specify how the occupiers would treat the local Arab population, although, according to one pro-Israeli figure in the West, the builders of the new "empire" saw the Arab population as "old furniture left behind by a former owner."

All the same, the Israeli leaders intended to turn the "empire" into an impregnable bridgehead from where the Tel Aviv military would launch pirate attacks on neighboring Arab states. To what end? In order to establish political, and above all, economic control in the Near East. In the sixties, Y. Allon, a Labor Party leader, suggested creating a kind of "common market" in the Near East in which the Arab countries would be allocated the role of Israel's raw material suppliers and the buyers of its industrial and agricultural products -- that includes Lebanon, against which it was planning to launch one of its bloodiest acts of aggression.

Israel wages all its wars of conquest with Washington's direct support. In predatory fashion, Tel Aviv acquired territory three times the size of Israel itself. The process of progressive transformations in the Arab world was arrested for a while. At the same time, inter-Arab differences were exacerbated and ultimately spread to the Palestinian movement.

But time is passing, and it is becoming increasingly clear that they are only illusory "acquisitions." Each new act of Israeli aggression has given rise to deep-seated factors which have rebounded on its policy. It was after the "6-day war" in 1967, when Tel Aviv beat the drum of victory very noisily, that the Palestinian resistance movement came to life and began to develop rapidly, gaining high prestige in the Arab world and in the international arena in general.

The Israeli expansionists found themselves up against a force they could no longer ignore. During the 1973 October war, the Arabs clearly realized that, given unity of action, they could successfully curb the Israeli expansionists and their Western allies by limiting oil supplies. Through their violence and plunder in Lebanon and their policy, which had a devasting effect on the country's economy and a humiliating effect on the national dignity of the Lebanese, the Israeli aggressors caused the kind of armed resistance never seen before on land occupied by them.

The main protagonists are the Shi'ite Muslims, who are the largest religious community in southern Lebanon. "The orthodox Shi'ite currents in southern Lebanon were barely smoldering," THE WASHINGTON POST noted. "The prolonged Israeli occupation has caused them to flare up in a bright flame." During his recent visit to Washington current Israeli Defense Minister I. Rabin stated in a rather irritated tone that during the war in Lebanon "the Shi'ite jinn was let out of the bottle." According to him, it was "one of the gravest errors in Israel's history."

Such admissions give the impression that Tel Aviv and Washington are purposely trying to explain the resistance to the Israeli occupiers in Lebanon in terms of religious factors alone. The entire Lebanese people are against the aggressors. Syria plays a very substantial part in countering the aggressors. And it is not a paradox, but a natural law that as a result of the latest Israeli aggression, Syria's positions in the Near East have not weakened, as Tel Aviv had hoped, but have been substantially strengthened. Soviet-Arab cooperation is an important political factor in the Near East.

The flare-up of resistance to the Israeli military in southern Lebanon is an inspiration to the liberation struggle, above all in the West Bank of the Jordan where Israel has set up dozens of military settlements which have become outposts of Zionist expansion.

There are more and more signs of changes in the Arab world in the social, political, and military spheres. These changes ultimately leave Tel Aviv only one reasonable alternative -- to agree to a genuinely just settlement of the Near East conflict and the holding of an international conference for that purpose with the participation of the PLO and the Soviet Union.

But Tel Aviv covers its ears when this is mentioned. It will not relinquish its dangerous imperial illusions. A recent Communist Party of Israel Central Committee resolution stresses: "The Israeli Government and its U.S. patrons do not want peace in the Near East, they want to continue the occupation of Arab lands and new wars to impose U.S. hegemony on the region within the framework of the implementation of the Israeli-American 'strategic alliance' directed against the independent states, the national liberation movements, and the USSR. The Israeli Government, acting in accordance with the law of the sword, is not seeking peace."

The "law of the sword" turns into lawlessness and attempts to establish the rule of brute force over the peoples' destiny. Washington supports this Israeli policy because it too hopes to use the Israeli "sword," forged not without the active participation of Americans, in its global strategy. Not for nothing is the United States again trying to dust off the "Reagan plan" for the Near East rejected by the Arabs! And to that end, the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, which is an obstacle to the endorsement of this plan by conservative circles in the Arab world, is being eliminated.

But plans are plans, and the reality is somewhat different. It demonstrates more convincingly than ever before whose side time is on in the Near East.

ESCALATION OF GULF WAR, U.S. POLICY EXAMINED

PM201601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch and unattributed "Our Information" report under the general heading "Iran-Iraq: Exacerbation of Conflict"]

[Text] [Glukhov dispatch] Kuwait, 19 Mar -- The Iran-Iraq war, about which only brief information is often given in reports, is now raging with renewed force. In over 4 and 1/2 years, it has assumed various forms, ranging from large-scale battles to positional exchanges of fire accompanied by outbreaks of fierce clashes and the so-called "tanker war."

The situation has sharply deteriorated in recent days, when the warring sides began shelling and bombing cities. After this Iran undertook a major offensive operation in the southern part of the front in the marshy area around the city of 'Amarah. Iranian troops attempted to cross the Tigris River, seize the strategic Basra-Baghdad road, and cut off southern Iraq. Both sides are suffering heavy losses and considerable damage has been caused to cities.

"Who is benefiting from the conflict? That is the first question to ask ourselves," Jasim al-Mutawa', chief editor of the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN, said. "Certainly not Iran and Iraq, which are suffering colossal material and human losses. Certainly not the Arabs or the national liberation movement in the region," my interlocutor continued. "The conflict has led to a split among Arab countries adopting different stances. Instead of asserting its independence in the post-shah period in the face of the forces of imperialism, Iran has been squandering its resources on its conflict with Iraq. It is U.S. imperialism and its Israeli ally which are benefiting from all this. Attention is being diverted from Israeli aggression and such urgent unresolved problems as the Palestinian problem. The protracted Iran-Iraq war is also absorbing to a large extent the manpower and resources of the Persian Gulf states.

The Iran-Iraq conflict has become one of the bloodiest in the last decade. According to various figures, the war has resulted in around 700,000 dead or wounded.

The unproductive expenditure sacrificed to the Moloch of war is colossal. The purchase of weapons, the upkeep of the armies, and the construction of defensive installations swallow up enormous resources. In connection with the strain on Iran's resources, according to THE MIDDLE EAST magazine, different sections of the front have been assigned to different provinces of the country, which are responsible for providing foodstuffs, clothing, and footwear. In the magazine's assessment, Iraq and Iran will need many years to restore their ruined economies.

The conflict has become a catalyst of the arms race in the region. The countries belonging to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) -- Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, and Oman -- are being drawn into it. The cost of creating an integrated defensive system for the GCC in 1984-1986 alone, for example, is estimated at $6 billion.

The arms race is the bridge which the Pentagon is building in order to establish a firm base for itself in the region, but U.S. military supplies are designed to maintain the superiority of Israel's offensive potential. The defense capability of the region's countries is the Pentagon's least concern. Its concern is to harness new states to the U.S. war machine and create bridgeheads and an equipment base for carrying out major operations involving the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" in the event of an emergency. To this end, weapons are already being stockpiled, military specialists are being dispatched, and a network of bases has been established.

It is known that in connection with the Iran-Iraq conflict the Pentagon has elaborated several scenarios for armed intervention in the Persian Gulf. An instruction to set up stocks of supplies sufficient to enable operations to be waged for 60 days was given way back in 1983. The people of the Persian Gulf countries do not conceal their anxiety over the constant threat of armed imperialist intervention in the region's affairs. The more passions are inflamed, the easier it is for the forces of imperialism to invent a pretext for intervening in the region.

Blood is being shed on the Iran-Iraq front and in Iraqi and Iranian cities. U.S. warships in the Indian Ocean are patrolling the entrance to the Persian Gulf. The imperialist predators are biding their time, waiting for the propitious moment to arrive.

["Our Information" report] The Iran-Iraq war began in September 1980. The formal reason for it was a long-standing territorial dispute. Iraq is an Arab state with a population of more than 14 million; Iran's population, according to the latest figures, is in excess of 42 million. The hostilities have brought great human losses running into hundreds of thousands, although there are no precise casualty figures available. Oil extraction in these countries has suffered seriously. In Iraq, for example, it fell from 168 million metric tons in 1979 to 44 million metric tons in 1983.

Many international organizations, some states, and prominent statesmen and public figures have put forward peace initiatives designed to bring about a cease-fire and bring the sides to the negotiating table. These include the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the Arab League, the Islamic Conference Organization, the Persian Gulf states, Algeria, and the PLO...

The Soviet Union and other socialist states have frequently stated that they favor a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq and a settlement of disputed questions by negotiation.

The UN Security Council has expressed its deep concern over the present exacerbation of the situation and the bombing of cities and has stepped up measures designed to seek out ways to halt the conflict.

TASS CITES IRANIAN, IRAQI 20 MAR BATTLE REPORTS

LD201313 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad March 20 TASS -- After a week of fierce fighting, the situation on the Iraqi-Iranian front has stabilized.

As the Iraqi high military command said in its latest communique, over the past twenty-four hours the Iraqi Airforce was continuing its attacks against the retreating enemy in the area of Huwayzah swamps, destroying manpower and materiel, Iraqi aircraft and helicopters flew nearly one hundred combat missions and destroyed 17 naval boats. In the area east of Basra, considerable quantities of military equipment and ammunition were captured. The shelling of enemy positions was continuing on the central sector of the front.

Iranian artillery shelled Basra, Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah and other cities.

A special communique by an Iraqi military spokesman says that the counted losses of the Iranian troops over the week of fighting in the area of Huwayzah swamps were 23 thousand men killed.

Nicosia March 20 TASS -- Radio Tehran said that Iranian troops established control over an area of 500 square kilometres in Huwayzah swamps. They repelled all attempts by the Iraqi troops to regain the positions controlled by the Iranians.

According to a report of the IRNA news agency (Iran), over the past twenty-four hours two Iraqi aircraft were shot down over Iran's territory. Iranian artillery shelled industrial and military targets in the cities of Basra, Khanaqin and Mandali. The Iraqi Airforce attacked the Iranian cities of Hamadan and Abadan.

Kuwait March 20 TASS -- At a meeting in Riyadh the foreign minister of the member countries of the cooperation council for the Arab states of the Gulf expressed "serious concern" over the sharpening of the Iran-Iraq conflict. They urged the Arab governments to "intensify efforts for a quest for a just settlement of the conflict that would reckon with the legitimate rights of Iran and Iraq." Within the framework of these actions it has been decided to send Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to Baghdad, and Rashid ibn 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, minister of state for froeign affairs of the United Arab Emirates -- to Tehran.

The Cooperation Council for the Arab states of the Gulf has expressed support for the efforts made by the U.N. and other international organisations for a peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

ANGOLAN PARTY STATEMENT HITS IMPERIALISM

LD202220 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Luanda March 20 TASS -- Since the very first days of Angola's independence, international imperialism unleashed a war against the Republic using gangs of terrorists, foreign troops and mercenaries, says the statement issued here by the Political Bureau of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers' Party Central Committee in connection with the preparations to celebrate the tenth anniversary of proclamation of independence of the People's Republic of Angola. As a result of aggressive actions of imperialism and the racist Republic of South Africa, the document says, the Angolan people is deprived of the opportunity to build a new society under the conditions of peace.

The terrorist groupings on the payroll of the Pretoria racists are out to undermine the gains of our people, to reverse the country to the times of colonialism, the statement says. Yet the revolutionary process in the country is of an irreversible character, and the attempts of international imperialism at stifling the Angolan revolution are doomed to a failure.

The gaining of independence by the people of Angola, stresses the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee, has borne out the historical inevitability of the collapse of imperialism's colonialist system, has again shown that the countries of the socialist community, all progressive forces of the world are reliable friends of the peoples fighting for freedom.

Over the ten years of independence, the People's Republic of Angola has scored successes in all fields of socio-economic development. The means of production have been nationalized, state control have been established over foreign trade and banks, free tuition and medical attendance have been introduced. Nearly a million Angolans have learnt to read and write as a result of the campaign to eliminate illiteracy. In agricuture, almost 400 thousand peasants have been joined in the cooperatives.

The MPLA-Workers' Party is the guiding force of the Angolan society leading the country's people on the path of building the foundation of socialism, the document points out.

The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee has urged the whole Angolan people to increase production, strengthen discipline and organisational standards, meet the second party congress in a worthy manner.

ETHIOPIA TO RECEIVE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

LD210428 Moscow International Service in Amharic 1530 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] The Soviet Union and Ethiopia have signed an agreement for the delivery of construction equipment to Ethiopia. It was stated that the agreement was concluded under a previous agreement between the two countries to provide aid to drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia. It was noted that construction techniques will be shown to people who have been resettled in other places in 1985 due to the drought.

AAPSO OFFICIAL DISCUSSES AID TO ANC, SWAPO

MB171845 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] In many countries of the world, there is growing sympathy and concern for the freedom fighters struggling for the liberation of South Africa. Now we shall present to you (Aleksandr Zhasohov), first deputy chairman of the Soviet AAPSO Committee.

[Begin (Zhasohov) recording in Russian fading into Zulu translation] If the apartheid regime is not dismantled in South Africa, there will be no peace in the hearts of those determined to see progress and freedom in this world. Soviet people are doing their best in assisting the Namibian and South African peoples in their fight for freedom. This means the dismantling of the aparthied regime with its fellow travelers, consisting of some Western countries. It is quite important nowdays that the entangled situation in the world include the discussion of apartheid, a philosophy that is offensive to most of mankind.

That is why the Soviet AAPSO Committee, which works primarily to promote awareness of the problem inside the Soviet Union so as to muster support for the Namibian and South African causes, acts as a rallying point for all the forces opposed to apartheid. Members of this committee consistently attend all international conferences dealing with the apartheid dilemma and ways and means of doing away with the apartheid regime. Annually, this committee demonstrates its support for the freedom struggle in South Africa and Namibia with actions. The collection of signatures of all those demanding the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners of apartheid in South Africa created quite a stir in the world. In this exercise there was cooperation among the workers trade unions,women's organizations, and youth clubs.

Regular meetings, seminars, and film shows are held in the USSR to highlight the apartheid problem. The Soviet AAPSO Committee assists the freedom fighters with the essential necessities required in carrying out the liberation struggle. The Soviet Peace Committee coordinates this effort. Soviet citizens donate to the liberation fund every year and the money is then handed over to the OAU's liberation committee dealing with the southern African liberation struggle. The Soviet AAPSO Committee regularly sends food, medical supplies, clothing and other essential equipment, to SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the ANC [African National Congress]. The Solomon Mahlangu Liberation College in Tanzania receives an annual grant of books and education supplies from the Soviet AAPSO Committee. This college provides education for South African students who are attached to the freedom struggle.

The Soviet AAPSO Committee continues to explore ways and means of doing away with apartheid. This committee is in the forefront of the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the UN declaration against apartheid. [end recording]

FIDEL CASTRO'S REMARKS IN CBS INTERVIEW NOTED

LD202325 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Havana March 20 TASS -- According to a PRENSA LATINA report, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, gave an interview to the American CBS television company. The agency singles out the words of the Cuban leader to the effect that the U.S. Administration makes a mistake in putting responsibility for the situation in Central America on Cuba or the Soviet Union. To consider that the U.S.S.R. or Cuba are to blame for the situation in the region, Fidel Castro said, is a mistake of the presidential advisers. In actual fact the root cause of Central American problems is the interests of the United States, the interests of the U.S. transnational corporations.

Fidel Castro, PRENSA LATINA reports, rejected the idea that the relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union have any connection with Cuba's relations with the United States. Cuba is not especially eager to improve relations with the U.S.A., the Cuban leader said.

SOVIET, CUBAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION CHIEFS MEET

PM201415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 10 March between M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and H. Rodriguez Llompart, president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, in the course of which questions of Soviet-Cuban economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

ANNIVERSARY CABLES EXCHANGED WITH VENEZUELA

PM201157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] The USSR Foreign Ministry and the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry have exchanged greetings telegrams in connection with the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The telegrams note the constructive nature of Soviet-Venezuelan relations, which are based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs. The mutual intention to follow the line of progressive development of bilateral ties and continuing dialogue with the aim of achieving greater mutual understanding with a view to strengthening peace and lessening international tension was confirmed.

CHILEAN CP SENDS GREETINGS TO GORBACHEV

PY192116 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Greetings message sent by Luis Corvalan on behalf of the Communist Party of Chile Central Committee to the new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev]

[Text] On behalf of the Communist Party of Chile Central Committee, we are pleased to extend to you our warmest congratulations on your appointment as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

We gave our utmost attention to your speech to the plenum that appointed you to this high post. In that speech, you clearly confirmed and outlined the guidelines of the party in various fields.

The defense of world peace has always had and still has its most outstanding champion in the Soviet Union. We are sure that as the head of the Soviet party and people, you understand the most deeply felt desires of humanity.

We have no doubt that under your leadership, the Soviet party and nation will continue their struggle for the supreme socialist and communist ideals; for the indestructible unity of the people and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; for the economic, social, and cultural development of your country; for the unity of the international movement of Communists and workers; and for the solidarity among peoples.

These ideals were forged during the revolutionary process through the dedicated and creative work of an entire people. The victorious socialist cause emerged undaunted from the fires of World War II, during which the Soviet Union paid the highest price in terms of human lives and assets to bring about the historic victory over Nazi fascism.

During the reconstruction and the unstoppable movement toward economic, social, and cultural progress in the Soviet Union, the working class gave birth to leaders like Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, who were able to deal with and solve the most difficult problems.

We fervently wish you, esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the best success in the lofty task that you have undertaken.

Our most fraternal greetings.

URUGUAYAN POLITICAL SITUATION DISCUSSED

PM191437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Silantyev dispatch: "Uruguay at an Important Turning Point"]

[Excerpts] Montevideo -- As we were leaving Montevideo, the sky suddenly turned black, the wind off the ocean drove high waves onto the city's beachfronts, and a warm tropical downpour drummed on roofs. The bright, sunny days there had been in early March, at the time of the transfer of power to Julio Maria Sanguinetti, the new president, and his cabinet, had given way to rainy weather. It separated the holidays from the prosaic working days that followed as it were.

The first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee defined the substance of the urgent tasks facing Communists as follows: the consolidation and expansion of the people's democratic gains. This aim is inseparably linked with the struggle to resolve the acute socioeconomic problems which deeply affect the interests of Uruguayans, particularly the needy.

The economic difficulties being experienced by the country do not leave politicians much time for thought. A wave of strikes arose immediately after the holidays. Textile workers were among the first to strike, seeking an increase in wages from the new government. Employees of the local PLUNA [Uruguyan National Airlines] airline stopped work. They demanded that their ranks be purged of the "military men" posted among the personnel during the rule of the previous regime.

The conflict lasted several days, and the capital's international airport was paralyzed. Antel, the Uruguayan telephone service, functioned intermittently. Its workers were not only seeking a wage hike, but were also protesting the telephone tapping system introduced by the military regime and the corruption that is deeply rooted in the company's leadership.

The demands for change also concern political issues. During their 11-year rule, the generals issued many repressive decrees. The progressive public advocates their speediest annulment. In addition to the Communist Party, the legal status of the other left-wing parties and associations making up the Broad Front has been restored.

General Liber Seregni, leader of the Broad Front, to which the Communists also belong, said in conversation that Uruguay now needs a peaceful situation to make fundamental changes. This is the chief condition for getting the country out of the protracted crisis. Years of persecution have not broken this short and seemingly frail man. He is full of energy and craves action.

The Broad Front, which he heads, is an impressive political force. In last November's elections, it won 21 seats in the Chamber of Deputies of the Uruguayan parliament and 6 seats in the Senate, confirming its status as the country's third political force after the Colorado Party, which took first place, and the National Party. However, the Colorado Party does not command an absolute majority in either chamber. Thus, to implement its program, it will have to arrange cooperation with the other parties represented in parliament.

My last interview in Montevideo was with Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias. "The search for paths to peace, respect for international law and the principle of noninterference, support for international organizations -- these are the foundations of our foreign policy," he said.

The minister emphasized that Uruguay fully supports the Contadora Group's efforts for a peaceful settlement of the complex situation in Central America. As the local press pointed out, on Uruguay's initiative, a number of the Latin American delegations that came to the celebrations adopted the "Montevideo Declaration." It contains an appeal to strengthen peace in the region and throughout the world and to eliminate tension in Central America.

...The country has taken the first steps, having ushered in a new stage in its history. I would like to believe that the seeds of democracy that have been sown will put forth good shoots on Uruguayan soil.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL CALLS FOR INTENSIVE WORK

PM210937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Main Demand of the Day"]

[Text] The times demand intensive, creative work of every one of us. This was stated at the Extraordinary March CPSU Central Committee Plenum. First and foremost it is necessary to successfully complete the fulfillment of the current year's economic and social development plans and to ensure a confident start to the next 5-year plan.

The severe winter somewhat retarded the implementation of plan targets in a number of sectors. This means it is now necessary to make an effort, mobilize reserves, and strain every nerve to make up for lost time and achieve the targets set by the end of the year.

This demand fits in with the purposeful struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1982) Plenum and subsequent Central Committee plenums, at which the need was stressed to step up responsibility for the observance of the interests of the whole state and the whole people and to more resolutely combat any violations of party, state, and labor discipline.

The essence of these demands can be summarized in a simple but at the same time highly meaningful concept: the imposition of order. We remember well that the struggle launched by the party for the establishment of order, organization, and discipline everywhere and for the heightening of responsibility at all levels of management met with universal approval.

The implementation of a number of important measures in the economic, social, and ideological spheres has made it possible to break the unfavorable trends in the economy and accelerate its rate of growth, and has had a positive effect on the moral and political atmosphere in the country.

These measures were based on the simple, clear principles formulated by V.I. Lenin: "Handle money accurately and conscientiously, manage economically, do not loaf, do not steal, observe the strictest discipline in labor..." These principles, formulated in the first months of Soviet power's existence, have lost none of their topicality today, as experience shows.

It is well known that the bigger, more difficult, and more responsible our historical objectives are, the more important it is for the masses to actively participate in attaining them. The people's living creativity is the basis of socialism, the fundamental factor behind its emergence and consolidation. How can we arouse in millions of people an interest in and consciousness of new problems and tasks, how can we convince them of the need to energetically implement the planned transformations, how can we ensure that they become the working people's own cherished cause -- Lenin was constantly addressing these questions. He saw their resolution as the main purpose of the party's ideological, political, and organizational activity.

True to this Leninist tradition, in the most crucial periods of the country's life, the party has addressed the people with the utmost frankness, revealing to them the vital importance of the tasks ahead, and has always received their full support. Faith in the strength, reason, talent, and industriousness of the Soviet person is an inalienable feature of the party's activity.

It is clear to everyone, and quite rightly so, that the improvement of a person's living conditions must be based on his increasing contribution to the common cause. While stressing that the party places its concern for the individual at the center of its policy, we cannot lose sight of the other side of the question -- his responsibility to society. Experience shows that where there are deviations from this principle, social justice, which is a very important factor for socialist society's unity and stability, is inevitably violated.

All deeds are done by people. Selfless labor creates outstanding people, creators and innovators, who break new ground. They are our labor guard. However, victories are not won by the guard alone. They are won by millions of working people. If each of them does more today than yesterday and achieves an extra result, however modest, the country will see tremendous economic benefits.

It is very important to ensure that every new step forward in labor collectives does not go unnoticed, but receives support and encouragement. At the same time, our ideas of the socialist order and social justice require resolute measures to cleanse our life of alien phenomena and any encroachments on the interests of society and its citizens.

It is necessary to elevate in every way those who display their honest, conscientious attitude to the task not in words, but in deeds and practical results. At the same time, it is necessary to resolutely struggle against any manifestations of ostentation, idle talk, arrogance, and irresponsibility -- everything that is contrary to the socialist norms of life.

In this regard, particular significance is attached to the concern of the soviets, state organs, people's control, and our public for the strictest observance of Soviet laws by all officials and citizens. The party's line on imposing order, strengthening discipline, and ensuring the strict observance of Soviet laws is supported so actively by the masses because it is profoundly just in its essence and its objectives and because it serves the working people's interests.

Life has taught us that the slackening of this struggle can and does give rise to such serious phenomena as labor and social passivity, parasitism, and moral nihilism. Those who hold such views throw down a challenge to honest working people with their conduct and flout our values. The ineluctable force of the law must stand in the path of those who are not susceptible to the arguments of reason and the voice of conscience and civic duty.

Order and organization in everything: By following this demand of the times, making it the norm, and putting it strictly into practice, we will advance more confidently and effectively along the path of improving all aspects of the life of our socialist society.

Only in this way can we increase society's wealth, increase the people's well-being, and strengthen the defense capability of the socialist fatherland.

USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OFFICERS ELECTED

PM201035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Benchmark Is Efficiency and Quality"]

[Text] The well-thought-out strategy of scientific questing and the concentration of means on the main avenues that accord with the vital concerns of the economy are an important precondition for the enhancement of the role of science in communist building.

Participants in the USSR Academy of Sciences general meeting, which is under way in Moscow, are now bringing their plans into line with the tasks set for science by the party and are discussing how the academy's contribution to the nationwide cause can be increased.

It follows from the annual report on the academy's work and the scientists' speeches that many major developments and discoveries in recent years have laid the foundations for the development of fundamentally new machines and production processes. Scientists' participation in the implementation of the food program and the development of processes that save the national economy energy and raw materials has been considerably strengthened. A certain shift has become visible in the development of social sciences. Economists have actively involved themselves in the substantiation and introduction of progressive forms of management and administration.

However, as the meeting's participants emphasized, today it is important not only to constantly augment the potential of fundamental discoveries, but also to apply these achievements of scientific thought carefully and at a businesslike pace in production and the entire life of society. Scientists emphasized that in order to enhance the efficiency of the leading national economic sectors it is necessary to expand research in the sphere of computer equipment and information technology in general. The academy's scientists can considerably accelerate the process of the young generation's mastering of computer equipment and of the basics of programming and control.

The Academy of Sciences, as the source of fundamentally new ideas, gives a powerful impetus to the country's entire scientific research front. And, as was noted at the meeting, this front will be strengthened in direct proportion to the scientists' exactingness toward themselves, to the upsurge of a creative atmosphere in every scientific collective, and to the heightened responsibility of each scientific worker for the research sector entrusted to him.

During the evening session on 15 March, the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium was elected.

The following academicians were elected vice presidents of the USSR Academy of Sciences: V.A. Kotelnikov; Ye.P. Velikhov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, A.L. Yanshin, P.N. Fedoseyev, A.A. Logunov, K.V. Frolov. Academician V.A. Koptyug was elected a vice president and chairman of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Academician G.K. Skryabin was elected chief scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium.

The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium comprises the following academician secretaries of departments -- Academicians A.A. Bayev, N.N. Bogolyubov, L.M. Brekhovskikh, Ye.P. Velikhov, A.G. Yegorov, N.M. Zhavoronkov, V.A. Kirillin, P.G. Kostyuk, M.A. Markov, A.M. Prokhorov, B.S. Sokolov, V.Ye. Sokolov, S.L. Tikhvinskiy, A.V. Fokin, K.V. Frolov, and M.B. Khrapchenko.

The following academicians were also elected members of the Academy of Sciences Presidium — S.V. Vonsovskiy, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Urals Scientific Center Presidium; I.A. Glebov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Leningrad Scientific Center Presidium; A.A. Trofimuk, first deputy chairman of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences; as well as Academicians V.A. Ambartsumyan, N.G. Basov, V.N. Kudryavtsev, V.A. Legasov, L.A. Melentyev, B.Ye. Paton, B.B. Piotgrovskiy, G.P. Svishchev, N.N. Semenov, M.A. Styrikovich, V.M. Tuchkevich, N.P. Fedorenko, and N.A. Shilo.

VOLUME OF 1933-1937 CPSU DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED

PM201217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Published by the Political Literature Publishing House"]

[Text] The sixth volume of the ninth edition of the anthology "The CPSU in Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences, and Central Committee Plenums" ["KPSS v Rezolyutsiyakh i Resheniyakh Sezdov, Konferentsiy i Plenumov TSK"] prepared by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism has been published. It includes very important party documents from January 1933 through December 1937.

The documents in the volume show most convincingly how the party, guided by Lenin's plan for building socialism, implemented the country's industrialization with unflagging energy. With the establishment of the kolkhoz system and the consequent abolition of capitalist elements in the countryside, the kolkhozes' organizational and economic consolidation was advanced to the fore. The party achieved considerable successes in pursuing Lenin's nationalities policy. All these fundamental changes were enshrined in the new USSR Constitution drafted and adopted in 1936.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

MINISTER GOLDIN RECEIVES AWARD ON BIRTHDAY

PM201200 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 85 First Edition p 2

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree "On the Award of the Order of the October Revolution to Comrade N.V. Goldin"]

[Text] Award an Order of the October Revolution to Comrade Nikolay Vasilyevich Goldin, USSR minister of the construction of heavy industry enterprises, for his services in the field of capital construction and in connection with his 75th birthday.

V. Kuznestsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 19 March 1985.

NURIYEV RECEIVES ORDER OF LENIN AWARD

LD201509 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Ziya Nuriyevich Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON PRODUCTION DISCIPLINE

PM200927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Order in Production"]

[Text] Coordination in work and a high degree of labor discipline are always highly valued. In present conditions, where the task is to ensure a decisive turnaround in placing the national economy on an intensive development footing, to rapidly achieve the most advanced scientific and technical positions and a level of social labor productivity on a par with the best in the world, these qualities become particularly significant. The need to strictly observe order and to strengthen discipline was stressed by the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary Plenum on 11 March 1985. An honest and conscientious attitude toward the job should be the moral norm for every Soviet person.

One of the main conditions of high labor discipline is correct, well-thought-out labor organization in production. This is the way things are organized at most of the capital's major enterprises -- the "Khromatron" and "Serp i Molot" Plants and the Kalinin Machine Building Plant. A good example is being set by the collectives of the Kaluga Turbine Plant, the "Sibtyazhmash" Plant, the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building "Elektroinstrument" Association in Rostov, and many others.

Unfortunately, not everywhere is proper order being ensured in production. Selective checks have shown that at a number of enterprises and construction projects stoppages during shifts are taking up at least 10 percent of the work time. The reduction of this figure by one-half would make for a 4-5 percent increase in labor productivity. A substantial reserve!

Ensuring efficient order in all components of the national economy means helping to increase its effectiveness and promoting its intensification. But there have been many instances of a conciliatory attitude toward violators of socialist labor discipline among economic leaders and those directly engaged in the material production sphere. Any complacency here is absolutely intolerable: The economic and moral loss it entails is too great.

Specific people are responsible for every instance of lack of organization and negligence. Personal responsibility for carelessness and indiscipline should be increased. Certainly, if someone is trusted he has a great opportunity to display initiative. However, there must also be an actual check on performance. It controls and disciplines cadres and increases their responsibility. No matter how much you talk about the need to be more exacting and to strengthen discipline, you will achieve little if the words are not backed up by specific deeds and if effective measures are not adopted.

The struggle for high labor discipline needs a systematic, comprehensive approach. Of course, it is very important to modernize production and introduce new, highly productive equipment. However, overall success largely depends on social and everyday conditions -- on the way public catering and urban transport are organized. Local soviets are responsible for this. They have to ensure the normal functioning of cities and settlements, ensure order at trade and consumer services enterprises, and monitor the utilization of work time.

The good mood and condition of people in production are a substantial factor in the improvement of labor productivity and quality. It is no secret that the vast majority of lost work time in many sectors is due to illness.

Illness is sometimes caused by dust and fumes in the production environment, poor lighting, and high noise level. Money spent on improving working conditions is repaid in terms of a considerable improvement in productivity and less spoilage.

The enterprise, institution, or organization administration's strict observance of labor legislation and collective contracts and an orderly labor and recreation setup have a disciplining effect on working people. When proper attention is paid to these matters, discipline is generally stronger. However, if the administration fails to show concern for people, and people are singled out not for their labor but out of a desire to oblige "one's own people," absenteeism, stoppages, and interruptions in the production rhythm are more frequent.

Recently the new forms of team labor organization and incentives have demonstrated their advantages. Collectives such as multiskilled teams with a single job schedule achieve substantial savings in work time and material resources. Here is a typical example: Nearly one-half of the teams in the construction organizations of the Ministry for Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal regions are contract teams. Last year they managed to achieve an above-plan reduction in expenditure totaling R6.7 million. The total duration of housing construction was cut by nearly 4,000 days. It is this form of labor organization, now becoming increasingly widespread, that is most likely to make the best contribution to establishing a genuinely creative atmosphere in production and to inculcating high demands on oneself and others. It is a matter of ensuring that it is in extensive use in all components of the national economy.

As is known, the severe winter has somewhat inhibited the implementation of plan targets in a number of sectors. So we now have to compose ourselves, mobilize reserves, and strain every muscle to make up lost ground and achieve the planned targets by the end of the year.

It is little more than 9 months before the end of the 5-year plan. The more efficiently we utilize the production potential, the higher the results of economic activity will be in the final stage of the 5-year plan and the greater will be the achievements with which labor collectives approach the 27th CPSU Congress.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL URGES GREATER PLAN DISCIPLINE

PM201625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening Plan Discipline"]

[Text] The all-around strengthening of organization, order, and discipline in all spheres of production and management are of ever-increasing significance in achieving a decisive breakthrough in placing the national economy on a footing of intensive development. The Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee March Plenum noted that the party will continue to focus its attention on the strict observance of order and the rule of law and the strengthening of labor, state, and party discipline.

It is common knowledge that plan discipline is a constituent of state discipline. It presupposes the fulfillment of national economic plan targets in their entirety and strictly within the set schedules, the supply of the full range of output that has been ordered, and the strict observance of the law during the production activity of enterprises, associations, and sectors.

This past winter slowed down the implementation of plan targets somewhat in a number of sectors, particularly in metallurgy, transport, and some sectors of the fuel and energy complex. Thus, it is now necessary to apply ourselves, to mobilize reserves, and to make every effort to complete the unfinished work as quickly as possible and reach the planned targets by the end of the year.

Matters went well in the first few months of the year in those places where people prepared well for the winter's work and where organization, discipline, and responsibility for the fate of the plan were the norm. Let us compare the work of two enterprises in the Urals -- the Nizhniy Tagil and Orsk-Khalilovo Metallurgical Combines. Nizhniy Tagil is much further north than Novotroitsk. However, whereas the metalworkers of Nizhniy Tagil successfully coped with the targets for the first 2 months of the year, the Orsk-Khalilovo collective failed to meet the metal production plan throughout the metallurgical process. The main reason is poor discipline and a low level of responsibility for the plan on the part of leaders and specialists, with the result that there have been frequent breakdowns in shops and many units have been idle for a long time while waiting for unplanned repairs.

Some machine-building enterprises have not fulfilled the targets for the first 2 months. There, too, some leaders are ready to blame the cold weather, snowstorms, unreliable power supplies, and disruptions in the supply of rolled metal and other resources. There is no doubt that such incidents have occurred. But then how is it that such metals- and energy-intensive enterprises as the "Bryanskiy Mashinostroitelnyy Zavod," which produces powerful ships' diesels, diesel shunting engines, and refrigerated freight cars, managed to fulfill the state plan for January-February and for output supplies across the entire itemized product range? Every team in that collective knows its job and the party organization instills responsibility in people for the work at hand and strictly reprimands them for omissions. The result of this work is that output production rose by 6.4 percent in comparison with the same period last year, while consumer goods' production rose by one-third.

The disruption of plan supplies is often caused by narrow departmental and parochial interests: Output is sent to plants in one's "own" sector first, while other consumers get what is left over. Such violations of plan discipline result in great losses for the state. Let us take the timber industry, for example. The Ust-Ilimsk timber industry complex failed to meet the targets for the supply of commercial wood and timber in January and February. Furthermore, it achieved a very low percentage of plan fulfillment for the dispatch of output to consumers in other sectors: mining and the power industry.

The first quarter of the year is drawing to a close. The months left before the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan are diminishing all the time. Time demands intensive creative labor from every worker engaged in the sphere of production, planning, and supply. The strengthening of plan discipline is directly connected with the purposefulness with which enterprises introduce technical and economic innovations, with how energetically labor discipline is strengthened in collectives, and with how fully equipment is used.

Pace-setting plants in Moscow decided to transfer basic high-productivity equipment to a two-shift system by eliminating outmoded work stations. They do not tolerate idlers and drifters there. The method of recruitment solely via rayispolkom job placement commissions is being revived. Many instances of "voluntary" dismissal are discussed at workers' meetings.

The all-around strengthening of discipline is of concern to everyone and particularly to workers of economic, planning, and supply organs. After all, production lines often stand idle because of supply shortages and other shortcomings, for example.

At the same time, some economic managers wishing to embellish the situation are prepared to distort information and commit other breaches of plan discipline. During the formulation of targets for the new 5-year plan a number of ministries have been showing a purely departmentalized approach in trying to secure as much capital investment and other resources as possible while at the same time trying to obtain low plan targets for output production and labor productivity growth. Such an attitude to the cause is incompatible with state interests. An atmosphere of high responsibility for the plan and of creative searching for the most effective solutions and for reserves to intensify production at each stage of economic management, in all sectors, labor collectives, and at every work station -- that is what is particularly necessary today.

To increase the return from labor competition for the successful fulfillment of the targets for the present year and the entire 5-year plan, party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are called upon to take a new and fresh look at the organization of socialist competition. Its main aims now are to achieve an efficient pace of work, an all-around strengthening of supply discipline, and high-quality output to wage the struggle to increase labor productivity, and to expend resources thriftily.

The measures being taken by the party to improve the leadership of the national economy and strengthen labor, state, and party discipline are accelerating the pace of socio-economic progress and enabling the Soviet people to greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new successes.

MOSCOW NEWS INTERVIEWS SOVIET LABOR OFFICIAL

PM131441 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 10, 10 Mar p 12

[Leonid Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, interviewed by Edvard Maksimovskiy: "On the Way to a New Home or a Junket Through the USSR?" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] Every year some 500,000 people in the Soviet Union move to the new regions of economic development to the countryside where manpower shortage is especially acute. The bulk of the people are bound for the regions of the West Siberian oil and gas complex, for the zone of the Baikal-Amur railway, the Kansko-Achinsk coal basin in the Krasnoyarsk Territory and for agricultural areas in central Russia.

Q: Who are these 500,000 people?

A: 85 percent of the new settlers are under 40. 70 percent or over are trained in popular trades important for the national economy. 67 percent have a general secondary or specialized education. Among them there are many engineers.

These new settlers cannot by any means be described as people who could not find a worthy occupation at their former places of residence.

Q: But they are resettling all the same. Why?

A: Let's name the key motives. Construction projects in extremely unfavourable climatic conditions guarantee great material gains. A young worker with average qualifications employed in drilling oil and gas wells in the Tyumen Region, for example, makes twice or thrice as much money as his counterpart, similarly qualified, in the Volga region or in Azerbaijan. Northerners are entitled to bonuses in proportion to their length of service in the north. This measure serves to attract more manpower.

In development areas where large workforce contingents are taking shape, a young worker can get a quicker training in a new trade if he or she so wishes, while an engineer has a greater chance of promotion than in the old regions.

A large-scale project can provide a wealth of life experience for a young man, an opportunity to test one's worth in hard, sometimes extremely hard, conditions, moulding hardy people of integrity. This guarantees success in any walk of life.

Q.: Does that mean you favour single people with a romantic bent?

A.: We meet halfway people like that, but we are more disposed to welcome married realists with a romantic bent. They are the quickest to settle down and they stay longer. We provide them with more incentives accordingly. The latest decision, for example, provides for additional loans to be granted to young couples for starting a house.

Our interest in families is also prompted by economic expediency. The state shells out 15 to 20 thousand roubles per person to settle in new development areas. Our interests lie not only in building a road or starting up mining of minerals. The vast and so far sparsely populated areas, which are becoming major bases of raw materials and energy, should also be peopled.

At the same time as sorting out their own problems, the settlers also contribute to solving the country's major socio-economic problems.

Q.: Are you sure this view is shared by 500,000 people who sign up to move to a different place?

Personal and Social Benefits

A.: I am. Jobs are to be found everywhere in this country. One does not have to migrate to earn one's living. The material stimulus for migration does not consist in just earning one's living but in earning money to buy valuable things like the latest model car, a well-equipped flat, etc. Money is not to be made in any old way but by doing a job important for the state and society. Thus, in whatever way you approach the problem, the material and moral motives of migrants coincide.

Someone who is leaving to work beyond the Arctic Circle or to build a railway in Siberia can clearly see himself as a master in his own country, as a man responsible for its development, for its future. People also feel this sensation because new settlers are pioneers whose work is in the public spotlight. They are decorated and featured in the press, books, movies or TV stories. Take, for instance, the recent celebrations for the opening of through traffic along the Baikal-Amur Railway. People all over the country held celebrations for the BAM builders. At least half of the builders had gone there through arrangements with the branch offices of the State Committee for Labour and Social Questions.

Q.: To my mind, however, the BAM example is not very typical. I've just come back from there. The railway builders are awaiting new assignments. Few of them have decided to settle there. Does that mean that the objectives of the organized recruitment of the workforce have not been achieved?

A.: We asked those people to come for the construction phase only. What they do next is up to them.

The countryside is a different story. Farming requires a sustained effort, a thorough knowledge of the local climate, soils and pastures. Farming is not for people who are coming and going. It is absurd for a machine operator to sow wheat in Transbaikalia in spring and then do harvesting in the autumn someplace in Byelorussia.

The country population in a number of major wheat-growing areas around the country has been steadily streaming into towns for decades. There was nothing we could do about it. Suffice it to recall the difficult demographic problems in the Non-Black-Earth Zone of the Russian Federation, which have not been quite dealt with to this day. Recent years, however, have seen a reduction in the migration of the country population in the Non-Black-Earth areas. Migration has ceased to be a one-way affair. This is a long-awaited process. Billions of roubles have been spent to bring it about and now it is a reality.

Stabilization is becoming possible to a certain degree thanks to organized migration to the countryside by town-dwellers who answer their urge to live in the country and by people from country areas with excessive population.

Q. The organized migration success story is presumably the consequence of changes rather than a reason for the changes?

Village or City -- Which Is Best?

A. More correctly, there have been many factors at work. Take the Ivanovo region north-east of Moscow. Historically it has had lots of labour-intensive textile enterprises. Suffice it to say that they process 70 per cent of Uzbek cotton. Urban centres used to act as magnets for young countryfolk. That was only natural because towns offered better social prospects. It was easier to get a trade on modern housing. It was easier to start a family, too, which is of no minor importance.

Everything has been done in the Ivanovo region, for instance to eliminate the shortage in the country-side of housing available for a minimum rent of 3 to 5 per cent of a family income. An extended network of cultural institutions not inferior to those in towns has been built. There is now a sufficient number of schools and preschool institutions. The developing consumer services help the people to cope easily with trivial but time-consuming household chores.

Many agrarian enterprises advertising for manpower promise to provide every family with a separate flat.

Who Is Moving and Where Are They Moving To?

Q. Well, what if someone from a village short of manpower would like to move elsewhere? What do you do then?

A. We try to dissuade him.

We try to interest in migrating people from republics where the natural population growth is high, like in Soviet Central Asia and Azerbaijan.

We are not out to take advantage of population problems in the name of economic expediency.

Both in Central Asia and Azerbaijan we are maintaining a sustained development of two different processes. We are moving labour-intensive productions closer to locations with excessive resources and we are widely utilizing the advantages of resettlement.

We have made headway in this Azerbaijan's population has traditionally been considered lacking in mobility, not well disposed to travelling outside their republic. But this conservative attitude is gradually giving way as first settlers take root faraway in the country's east. This can be deducted from reports coming in from the Amur region and the Maritime territory.

The village of Razdolnoye is the most important on the Partizan State Farm in the Amur region. Major construction is underway there at the moment. Thirteen flats have been provided for settlers from Azerbaijan. Mirzakishi Shiraliyev, for example, has a fine house, complete with spacious, cosy and well-lit rooms, and a garden plot. Shiraliyev and his wife Aganaz work for the animal farm. They like their neighbours, friendly and hospitable folks. They are quite happy with the surrounding nature which is similar to the Caucasus.

Similar examples are numerous.

Q: Having moved to the Near East, these people have found themselves to be the national minority, with a different language and different customs. Doesn't this weigh down on them?

A: We treasure every national culture and are considerate towards its representatives. Visitors to the kindergarten in the Partizan State Farm can hear both Azerbaijani and Russian spoken. Aibeniz Akhmedova, a girl from Baku, is a nanny there. She helps the children of her countrymen learn their mother tongue, while Russian children profit by learning some Azerbaijani.

It has been decided there, an area with a big Azerbaijanian population, to run a large TV programme in their language and play Azerbaijanian music on the radio.

Q: And yet the areas of economic development continue to experience a great shortage of manpower. In the Chita region, for example, they are short of 16,000 machine operators and milkmaids. Building industry enterprises are ready to absorb another 200,000 workers. Where can they turn for extra manpower? Are there any reserves at all?

The War's Second Echo

A: That is an unthinkable large and complex problem. The population problem has again become acute. The so-called "second echo" of the war has come -- children born to war children are now mature people, and their numbers are not so great.

But still there exist manpower reserves, for example, in Central Asia. How can they be regulated? Through managerial powers? This batch of workers goes here, that batch goes there? That's not our method. So far population mobility in the region is not too high. It is deeply rooted in tradition and local customs. The reasons are not there to stay, of course. But the situation cannot be reversed through mere appeals. We expect help and recommendations from social scientists.

Another way out is controlled labour turnover, if a worker suddenly quits his job, a replacement must be found.

If he doesn't quit, there's no problem. Polls taken in Tyumen, Surgut, Tobolsk, Strezhevoi (developed towns of the western Siberia oil and gas complex) show that the majority of people would like to settle there if not for good then at least for an extended time. Thinking along these lines are nine out of every ten new settlers. The problem of permanent settlement cannot be solved by any bonus payments in places where it is hard to get housing or put children into a day-care centre where there are few cultural centres.

There is an answer to the so-called bachelor problem. Higher wages encourage young people to start families sooner. People of the younger generation view the family as a factor of a secure and successful life. Isni't this the reason why new towns boast of very high birth rates?

Speaking of ways out, one should perhpas also consider the nonorganized migrations when thousands come to big construction projects on their own initiative only to find that they can't find employment there. Should they go to some other place they would be more than welcome...This was the case at BAM, in the city of Tynda, where those wishing to build the railway came in greater numbers than needed...

A.: Generally speaking, anyone can come to work on a construction project, to change one's place of residence without going through the state-run bodies for labour matters. That is everyone's inalienable right under the USSR Constitution. But it is more convenient and economically advantageous to do so with our assistance.

Q: The spontaneous migration of the workforce, according to statistics, is twice as high as the organized workforce redistribution. What's the reason for this?

Ideal System

A.: There are several reasons. One is that the operating system of job placement cannot so far be called ideal. It is evolving and, like any growing organism, it experiences difficulties. Nevertheless, our influence on redistribution of labour resources is markedly growing.

Q.: What would you say is an ideal system?

A.: All ideal things are relative. They are subject to comparison, but we didn't have any predecessors. We are blazing the trail. Our key task is to achieve the maximum impact on the processes of job placement in the country as a whole.

Q.: Will the employment office come to resemble the notorious labour exchanges of the past?

A.: No. Labour exchanges distributed jobs amidst prevailing unemployment. We are in an entirely different economic situation: We are distributing an excess of jobs in conditions of an acute labor shortage.

There is one other important difference. In the case of a labour exchange a worker was treated as an impersonal social object, but when we decide on matters of job placement we attach great importance to one's personality and one's interests in life.

This is why the state has to offer a number of incentives and privileges which will obviously be still more considerable in the future in order to motivate a person to resettle. Leaving for a new construction project, our customer knows that he or she is doing something important for the state.

Q.: If you were 20 today, where would you sign up to go to work to?

A.: To BAM? To the Maritime territory? To Chukotka? To the Angara? Even I find it a hard choice, all the propositions are so tempting!

SHIPS REPORTED SUPPLYING ANTARCTIC STATIONS

LD190010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] The tanker Bam is the first of the five ships participating in the 30th Soviet Antarctic expedition to leave the sixth continent. It is now heading for the Far East. This was the ship's fourth voyage to the southern oceans. On this occasion, the crew delivered around 12,000 tons of fuel to the expeditionary ships and to winterers in the Mirnyy Observatory, Molodezhnaya and Bellingshausen stations. In the Institute for the Arctic and Antarctic, Mayak's correspondent was told that the Baltic diesel motor ship Mikhail Somov and the northern motor vessel Pavel Korchagin are currently operating on the approaches to the harsh Hobbs coast, where the Russkaya station is situated at the junction of the Amundsen and Ross Seas. Their landing areas are filled with heavy ice and drifting icebergs almost year round. Dmitriy Maksutov, head of the 30th expedition, is in charge of complicated transport operations in the difficult conditions of the Antarctic autumn. The new shift for the Russkaya station has already landed on the Hobbs coast. Now, both ships are to head for the Somov Sea, where they will carry out a shift change at the Leningradskaya station and provide the winterers of the new expedition with everything they need. Two more of the expedition's ships are presently in Antarctic waters -- the crew of the Far Eastern diesel motor ship Kapitan Myshevskuy will operate in the area of the Bellingshausen, Novolazarevskaya, Molodezhnaya, and Mirnyy stations; the Far Eastern liner Baykal has already anchored twice at Maputo in Mozambique, where it landed participants in the 29th expedition and seasonal workers returning home from Antarctica. They are being conveyed from East Africa to Moscow by Aeroflot. At the moment, the Baykal is once more on its way to the shores of Antarctica.

METALLURGY, FOOTWEAR RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

PM191535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS "Official Section"]

[Text] Updating Ferrous Metallurgy

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Developing and Retooling Ferrous Metallurgy and Significantly Improving the Quality of Metal Products as a Very Important Construction Material."

The resolution envisages the large-scale updating of ferrous metallurgy's fixed capital. It is planned in the first instance to carry out the work of modernizing the Magnitogorsk and Kuznetsk metallurgical combines, the Zaporozhstal and Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical combines, and metallurgical plants in the Urals, Latvia, and Georgia.

Enrichment and sintering plants, blast furnaces, coke-oven batteries, rolling and tubular mills, and other metallurgical units in other enterprises belonging to the sector will be modernized.

The task set is to radically improve the structure of steel smelting by modernizing metallurgical enterprises. Steel smelting in converters and electric furnaces is growing substantially. Continuous casting of steel will be doubled by 1990 compared with 1985.

The State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy have been instructed to incorporate the targets for developing and introducing new highly efficient metallurgical processes in their draft economic and social development plans and in all-union and sector scientific and technical programs.

It is planned to resolve the questions of retooling ferrous metallurgy mainly within the 12th 5-Year Plan. The modernization and retooling of ferrous metallurgy enterprises will remain the main thrust of the sector's development in the following period.

Meeting the targets envisaged in the resolution will enable the sector's fixed capital to be substantially updated, quality of output to be improved, labor productivity to be increased, and savings in material resources, above all scarce coking coals, coke, cast iron, and steel, to be ensured. The increase here in the production of rolled metal will be ensured without increasing cast iron and coke production or iron ore extraction.

The national economy will save at least 6 million metric tons of metal in 1990, compared with the current year, by improving the quality and expanding the range of metal products.

Making More Efficient Use of Nonferrous Metals

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Improving the Use of Nonferrous Metals in the National Economy and Further Developing and Raising the Technical Standards of Secondary Nonferrous Metallurgy."

The resolution notes that work to increase the efficient use and saving of nonferrous metals is being carried out inadequately in many enterprises and organizations. Existing manufacturing processes for processing nonferrous metals do not always ensure a high utilization factor and in a number of instances the use of costly scarce metals is not justified on technical or economic grounds. By no means all scrap and waste products formed during the processing of nonferrous metals are reclaimed. There are shortcomings in organizing the collection of domestic nonferrous metal scrap from the population.

The resolution sets ministries and departments using nonferrous metals targets for 1986-1990 for improving the use of these metals and strengthening the policy of saving them by, among other things, making extensive use of substitutes and bimetals and fuller use of available nonferrous metal scrap and waste product resources in industrial reprocessing. Measures have been laid down to improve the system of collecting, procuring (handing over), and processing of nonferrous scrap and waste products, as well as speeding up the retooling and development of secondary nonferrous metallurgy enterprises by supplying them with modern highly productive equipment.

All enterprises, institutions, and organizations using nonferrous metals or products containing these metals will be set targets for procuring (handing over) nonferrous metal scrap and waste products.

The resolution provides for the organization of a state nonferrous metals inspectorate within the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy with the object of stepping up the monitoring of the use made of these metals.

Scientific and Technical Progress in Welding

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Further Developing Welding in 1986-1990 on the Basis of Scientific and Technical Progress."

The resolution notes that fulfillment of previously adopted targets for developing welding has made possible a significant increase in the output of welded metalwork, wider use of new progressive manufacturing processes for welding and thermic cutting of metals, and the commissioning of specialized welding capacities, comprehensive mechanized sections, flow lines and conveyor lines, as well as model sections equipped with robots and robotic complexes for manufacturing welded metalwork.

However, a number of questions bound up with increasing the level of mechanization and automation of welding work have still not been resolved. Measures to reduce metals-intensiveness and decrease the amount of fused metal used during the manufacturing of welded metalwork are being implemented only slowly. The resolution envisages a package of measures to increase the level of mechanization and automation of welding and fusing work and to create and commission comprehensive mechanized sections and lines, including flexible readjustable lines, to introduce automated welding control systems, and to develop and assimilate new kinds of equipment for welding and fusing, industrial robots, and devices for the nondestructive testing of welded joints.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been set targets for producing welded metalwork, for increasing the utilization factor of nonferrous rolled metal and reducing the amount of fused metal used during the manufacturing of this metalwork, for carrying out fusing work during the manufacture and repair of machinery and equipment, for replacing uneconomical kinds of steel castings with welded metalwork, and for developing specialized capacities for producing welding materials and equipment. A number of measures to further improve welding, to increase its technical standards, and to improve the working conditions of workers in the welding trade have also been determined.

More Footwear of Better Quality

As the press has already reported, a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session noted that light industry enterprises are being reorganized only slowly to produce high-quality footwear, the population's increased requirements are not being fully satisfied, and errors are being permitted in planning footwear production, as a result of which there is not enough good-quality modern footwear, especially children's footwear, on sale. With a view to increasing output, improving quality, and expanding the range of footwear, the USSR Council of Ministers has elaborated as part of the 12th 5-Year Plan measures that are part of a comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere.

In the resolution adopted on this question, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the union republic councils of ministers have been set targets for footwear production in 1986-1990 at enterprises of light and local industry and consumer services for the population and have been instructed to secure a significant improvement in the range and quality of footweat produced, an improvement in the standard of its modeling and design taking account of the demands of various population groups, the prompt reorganization of production to produce new high-quality types of footwear as the market situation changes, and the delivery of footwear to trading organizations in strict accordance with contracts concluded. Measures are envisaged to improve the technical standard of enterprises of the leather and footwear industries, to increase the capacities of sectors related to the footwear industry, and to improve social and consumer conditions for workers in these sectors.

Targets are set for the relevant ministries for the production and delivery of manufacturing equipment and spare parts for leather and footwear enterprises for 1986-1990, and also for the development and assimilation of series output of highly productive equipment for these enterprises. With a view to studying and shaping purchaser demand, it is planned to open footwear company stores with branches of consumer services enterprises to receive individual orders for the manufacture of footwear from the population.

USSR LAUNCHES 8 ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITES

LD210759 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 21 Mar 85

["The Soviet Union Launches Eight "Cosmos" Satellites" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 21 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched eight "Cosmos" series satellites: Cosmos-1635, Cosmos-1636, Cosmos-1637, Cosmos-1638, Cosmos-1639, Cosmos-1640, Cosmos-1641, and Cosmos-1642 with the help of a single booster-rocket.

The satellites carry scientific equipment designed to continue the exploration of outer space.

All the eight satellites are moving along the orbits close to the designed ones with the following parameters:

Period of revolution -- 116 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 1,526 kilometers; minimum distance from the earth's sufrace (perigee) -- 1,482 kilometers; inclination of the orbit -- 74 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment the satellites carry radio systems for accurate measurement of the orbit elements, radiotelemetric systems for transmitting to earth data on the operation of onboard instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment abroad the satellites is functioning normally. The coordinating and computing center is processing incoming data.

BRIEFS

OCEANOLOGISTS TO TROPICAL ATLANTIC -- Kaliningrad March 18 TASS -- Two research vessels, the Academician Mstislav Keldysh and the Academician Kurchatov, left the Baltic port of Kaliningrad today, carrying Soviet oceanologists on an expedition to the tropical Atlantic. The ships will be joined by another scientific vessel, the Vityaz, in the area of Cape Verde Islands. The expedition will aim to study ocean whirlwinds and their influence on energy exchanges between the ocean and the atmosphere in an all-round way. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 18 Mar 85 LD]

SCIENTIFIC WORK COMPLETED -- Motor Vessel Viktor Bugayev (Odessa) has completed a program of scientific work in the Newfoundland energy-active polygon. Motor Vessel Georgiy Ushakov also took part. Valuable hydrometeorological and oceanographic data were obtained. The Viktor Bugayev is now homeward bound. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 14 Mar 85 LD]

GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR AWARDS ESTABLISHED

LD152034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has issued a decree on awarding the active participants in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945, the Order of the Patriotic War.

The decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium establishes: for bravery, steadfastness and valor displayed in the struggle against the German fascist invaders, and to mark the 40th anniversary of victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45, to make an award: the Order of the Patriotic War, 1941-45, to make an award: the Order of the Patriotic War, Class I, for heroes of the Soviet Union who took part in the Great Patriotic War; persons awarded the Order of Glory in all three classes; marshals, generals and admirals who directly participated in the Great Patriotic War as part of the Army in the field, partisan formations or the underground, irrespective of their military title at the time of the Great Patriotic War; persons who directly participated in the Great Patriotic War as part of the Army in the field, in partisan formations, or in the underground who were wounded in battle, who were awarded during the Great Patriotic War orders of the USSR or the following medals: for valor, Ushakov, for battle services, Nakhimov, Partisan of the Patriotic War; invalids of the Great Patriotic War who were wounded in battle.

The Order of the Patriotic War Class II to persons who took a direct part in the Great Patriotic War as part of the Army in the field, partisan formations or in the underground unless they are subject to award of the Order of the Patriotic War Class I in accordance with the present decree.

The award of the Order of the Patriotic War Class I, and order of the Patriotic War Class II to active participants in the Great Patriotic War is carried out on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR minister of defense, the chairman of the USSR State Security Committee, and the USSR minister of internal affairs.

The procedure for presentation and review of petitions on the Award of the Order of the Patriotic War Class I and the order of the Patriotic War Class II to achieve participants in the Great Patriotic War is set by the USSR minister of defense, the chairman of the USSR State Security Committee and the USSR Ministry of Interal Affairs.

The operation of this decree covers participants in the war against militarist Japan.